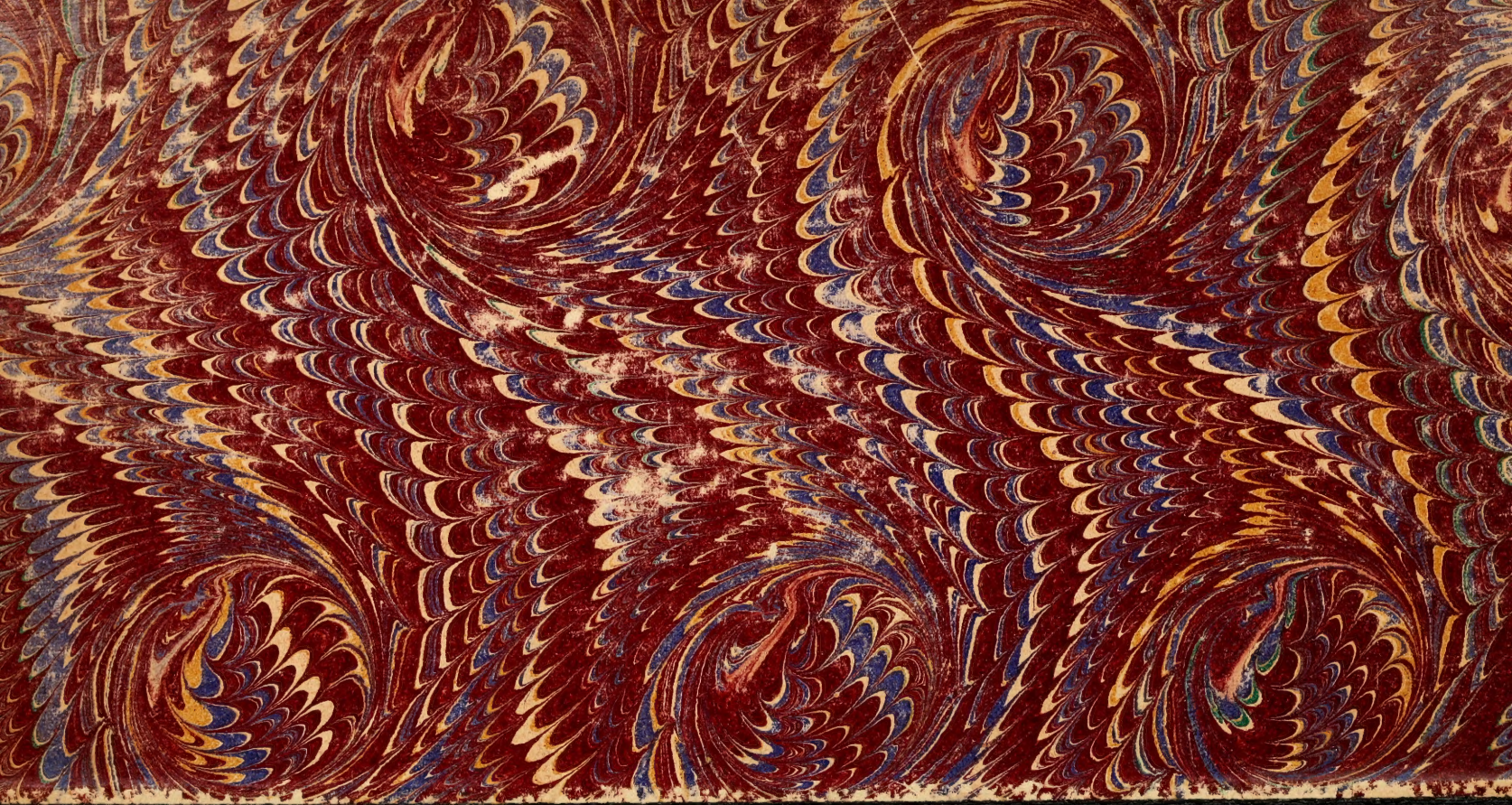

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FOR THE PEOPLE
FOR EDVCATION
FOR SCIENCE

LIBRARY
OF
THE AMERICAN MUSEUM
OF
NATURAL HISTORY

Bou
A.M

"America," I heard a voice complain,
"The first-born children of your broad domain,
The nurselings of your prairies vast and broad,
Look to them—they were given you of God,
And what He gives He will not give again."

—John Hall Wheelock.

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# AMERICAN BISON SOCIETY

1905-1907

OBJECT:

THE PERMANENT PRESERVATION AND INCREASE OF THE AMERICAN BISON

PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY
1908

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BY
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'08, Bull. April 1.

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# OFFICERS OF
# THE AMERICAN BISON SOCIETY
## 1908-1909

Hon. President, Hon. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, President of the United States.

Hon. Vice-President, His Excellency EARL GREY, Governor-General of Canada.

President, WILLIAM T. HORNADAY, Director New York Zoological Park.

Vice-Presidents, { A. A. ANDERSON, President of the Camp-fire Club of America.
Prof. FRANKLIN W. HOOPER, Director of Brooklyn Institute Arts and Sciences.

Secretary, ERNEST HAROLD BAYNES, "Sunset Ridge," Meriden, N. H.

Treasurer, CLARK WILLIAMS, Columbia Trust Company, New York.

## BOARD OF MANAGERS

A. A. ANDERSON . . . . . 80 West 40th Street, New York
ERNEST HAROLD BAYNES . . . . . Meriden, N. H.
HERBERT L. BRIDGMAN . Sec'y Peary Arctic Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Dr. H. C. BUMPUS . . Director American Museum of Natural History
Dr. CHARLES B. DAVENPORT,
Director Biological Station, Carnegie Institution, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I.
Prof. MORTON J. ELROD . . University of Montana, Missoula, Mont.
MADISON GRANT . . . . . Secretary New York Zoological Society
Prof. FRANKLIN W. HOOPER, Director of Bklyn. Inst. Arts and Sciences
Dr. WILLIAM T. HORNADAY . . Director New York Zoological Park
C. J. JONES . . . . . Topeka, Kansas
Prof. DAVID STARR JORDAN . Leland Stanford University, California
FREDERIC H. KENNARD . . . . . 220 Devonshire Street, Boston
FREDERIC A. LUCAS, Curator of Museum, Bklyn. Inst. Arts and Sciences
Prof. HENRY F. OSBORN . . . . . Columbia University, New York
Dr. T. S. PALMER . . . . . Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.
Commander ROBERT E. PEARY, U. S. N. . . . Washington, D. C.
A. BOWEN PERRY,
Commissioner Royal N W. Mounted Police, Regina, Canada
JOHN M. PHILLIPS . . . . . 2227 Jane Street, Pittsburg, Pa.
GIFFORD PINCHOT . . . . . Forester, Washington, D. C.
EDMUND SEYMOUR . . . . . 45 Wall Street, New York
HARRY W. SMITH . . . . . Worcester, Mass.
C. H. STONEBRIDGE . . 148th Street and Third Ave., New York City
JOHN E. THAYER . . . . . 50 State Street, Boston, Mass.
WILLIAM LYMAN UNDERWOOD,
Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass.
Hon. JAMES S. WHIPPLE,
N. Y. State Forest, Fish and Game Commissioner, Albany, N. Y.
CLARK WILLIAMS . . Care of Columbia Trust Company, New York
Prof. CALVIN M. WOODWARD . Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

THE KING OF THE CORBIN HERD.

# HISTORY AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

THE national movement now on foot for the permanent preservation of the Buffalo began in June, 1904, when Mr. Ernest Harold Baynes went to live on the border of the Corbin Game Preserve in New Hampshire, which for many years has been the home of one of the largest herds of Buffalo in the world. The sight of these splendid creatures made a deep impression on Mr. Baynes, and excited his interest in the fate of their race, then in great danger of becoming extinct. He sought to create public interest in the matter by a series of articles printed in the Boston "Transcript" that summer, and in August was aroused to greater activity by a letter written by Hon. William E. Chandler and addressed to Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture. In this letter Mr. Chandler called the attention of the United States Government to the fact that, while the owners of the preserve desired to carry out as far as possible the intention of the founder, the late Austin Corbin, and preserve the Buffaloes, the ever-increasing expense of maintaining so large a herd (then numbering 160 head) was already too great to be borne by a private family. Mr. Chandler intimated that unless the Government was sufficiently interested in the matter to provide for or take other "steps to preserve them permanently," it might be necessary to dispose of them elsewhere.

Early in the fall Mr. Baynes visited Prof. Franklin W. Hooper, Director of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, at his home in Walpole, N. H., and with him discussed the possibility of arousing wide public interest in the Buffalo. At Professor Hooper's suggestion, letters were written to many prominent persons, including President Roosevelt, urging them to interest themselves in the fate of the vanishing Bison. President Roosevelt took immediate and active interest in the subject, as is evidenced by the following letter:—

*White House, Washington.*

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1904.

Personal.

My dear Mr. Baynes:—

I am much impressed with your letter, and I agree with every word you say. I remember you well. I have written Secretary Wilson, sending him your letter and requesting him to take the matter up with me, and I shall treat of it in my annual message.

With great regard, Sincerely yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Mr. Ernest Harold Baynes,
Cornish Flat, N. H.

Then followed a series of some forty articles on the Buffalo, some illustrated and published in the magazines, but most of them syndicated and printed simultaneously in about twenty of the leading newspapers in different parts of the country. The press was sympathetic and generous, and these articles were the subjects of many editorials favorable to the cause of Bison preservation.

On Jan. 18, 1905, Mr. Baynes delivered before the Boston Society of Natural History an illustrated lecture entitled "The American Buffalo—A Plea for His Preservation." On the day after the lecture several gentlemen who had become interested met informally and discussed plans for the organization of a society which should have for its object the preservation of the Buffalo. Most of those present are now members of the American Bison Society, and some of them are among its most active workers.

The above lecture was repeated before the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, the Camp-Fire Club of America, the Harvard Travelers' Club, the Boone and Crockett Club, and many other organizations. At the Camp-Fire Club Mr. Baynes talked over with its President, Mr. William T. Hornaday, the advisability of organizing the proposed society, and Mr. Hornaday agreed that if the society were organized he would accept its presidency. Later, President Roosevelt was invited to

become the Honorary President, and, on his acceptance, arrangements were made for organization.

A meeting was called for the 8th of December, 1905, and notices were sent to about two hundred persons known to be interested in the fate of the Buffalo. Of these, fourteen assembled in the Lion House of the New York Zoological Park, and organized The American Bison Society. These fourteen persons were:—

A. A. Anderson, 80 West 40th St., New York.

Robert C. Auld, New York City.

Ernest Harold Baynes, Meriden, N. H.

Edward Cave, Editor of "Field and Stream," New York City.

Prof. Franklin W. Hooper, Director of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

William T. Hornaday, Director of the New York Zoological Park.

Frederic H. Kennard, 220 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

Francis Piper, Arlington Heights, Mass.

Mrs. Francis Piper, Arlington Heights, Mass.

Harry V. Radford, Editor of "Woods and Waters," New York City.

Martin Schenck, Chief Engineer Department of Parks, Borough of the Bronx, New York.

G. O. Shields, Editor of Shields' Magazine, New York City.

C. H. Stonebridge, 148th St. and Third Ave., New York City.

Charles H. Townsend, Director of the New York Aquarium.

When the meeting was called to order, Messrs. Hornaday and Baynes were elected temporary chairman and temporary secretary respectively. A nominating committee appointed by the chair, presented a report, and the following persons were elected officers of the Society:

Honorary President, Hon. Theodore Roosevelt; President, William T. Hornaday; Vice-Presidents, A. A. Anderson and Dr. Charles S. Minot; Secretary, Ernest Harold Baynes, and Treasurer, Edmund Seymour.

An Advisory Board was elected, consisting of the following persons: Prof. Franklin W. Hooper, Prof. David Starr Jordan, Prof. Morton J. Elrod, Prof. L. L. Dyche, Prof. John H. Gerold, William Lyman Underwood, Madison Grant, Ernest Thompson Seton and Frederic H. Kennard.

The President was empowered to appoint an Executive Committee of seven men, to include the President and Secretary. He appointed Messrs. Frederic H. Kennard and William Lyman Underwood, of Boston; Madison Grant and W. T. Hornaday, of New York; Mr. Gifford Pinchot and Dr. T. S. Palmer, of Washington, D. C., and E. H. Baynes.

The Executive Committee was instructed to draft a Constitution.

Professor Hooper suggested that since there were several herds of Buffalo in Canada, including the only wild herd of any size in existence, the Canadians would doubtless be much interested in the Society, and should be invited to join hands with the people of the United States in this effort to preserve an animal common to both countries. He moved that the Premier of Canada be invited to hold office in the Society, and accepted Mr. Radford's amendment that the invitation be extended to the Governor-General of Canada also.

## SPECIAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY.

A special meeting of the American Bison Society was held at the New York Zoological Park, in the office of Director W. T. Hornaday, on the 2d of February, 1906.

President Hornaday was in the chair. Others present were Prof. Franklin W. Hooper, C. J. Jones ("Buffalo" Jones), Dr. T. S. Palmer, Frederic H. Kennard and Ernest Harold Baynes.

The Secretary read many letters concerning the preservation of the Buffalo from well-known authorities in different parts of the country. These letters were written in answer to a series of questions recently sent out by Mr. Hornaday, and the correspondents agreed that it was possible to save the Buffalo from extinction, and that the only sure way to accomplish its preservation was by estab-

lishing a number of buffalo herds in widely-separated parts of the country.

At this meeting the Constitution was adopted and, in accordance with its provisions, the following Board of Managers was elected:—

For two years.—A. A. Anderson, Ernest Harold Baynes, Franklin W. Hooper, W. T. Hornaday, Frederic H. Kennard, Charles S. Minot, T. S. Palmer, Gifford Pinchot and Edmund Seymour.

For one year.—L. L. Dyche, Morton J. Elrod, John H. Gerould, Madison Grant, C. J. Jones, David Starr Jordan, A. Bowen Perry, Ernest Thompson Seton and William Lyman Underwood.

A. Bowen Perry, Esq., of Regina, Canada, is Commissioner of Royal Northwest Mounted Police, and his name was sent to the Secretary by His Excellency, Earl Grey, Governor-General of Canada, who had been requested to suggest a Canadian to serve on the Governing Board of the American Bison Society.

## MEETING OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

After the adjournment of the general meeting, the Board of Managers met and elected the following officers for the year 1906:—

Honorary President, Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States; Honorary Vice-President, His Excellency Earl Grey, Governor-General of Canada; President, William T. Hornaday; Vice-Presidents, A. A. Anderson and Charles S. Minot; Secretary, Ernest Harold Baynes; Treasurer, Edmund Seymour.

## FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN BISON SOCIETY.

The first annual meeting of the American Bison Society was held on the 10th of January, 1907, at the American Museum of Natural History, West 79th St. and Central Park West, New York City.

President William T. Hornaday was in the chair. The others present were: Herman C. Bumpus, Franklin W. Hooper, Frederic A. Lucas, Edmund Seymour,

Austin Corbin, George S. Edgell, William Lyman Underwood, Frederic H. Kennard, Charles H. Stonebridge and Ernest Harold Baynes.

The Secretary read a report, in which he reviewed the work of the Society during the past year. He showed that that work had been chiefly educational in its nature, consisting largely in the publishing of many newspaper and magazine articles in the United States, Canada, and England, and in giving numerous free lectures on the subject. He also showed the result of his experimental effort to raise money and secure members for the Society in Worcester, Mass., by means of giving free lectures, securing the support of the newspapers, giving an exhibition of buffalo heads, robes, and other relics, and particularly by means of strong personal letters of introduction to many of the leading people of the city. Fifty new members for the Society and the raising of the sum of $670 had been the immediate result of this effort.

The Secretary briefly mentioned his experiment in rearing Buffalo calves by hand, and in breaking two young males to the yoke and to harness; told how he had exhibited this team on numerous occasions for the purpose of creating interest in the Buffalo, and how on one occasion he had driven one of the young Buffaloes to decisive victory over a domestic steer in a half-mile race at an agricultural fair.

The report also gave an account of the Secretary's experiments with buffalo wool, of which he showed samples, together with yarn spun from the wool and gloves knitted from the yarn. The report included letters from woolen manufacturers expressing the opinion that buffalo wool was very closely akin to sheep's wool; that it was stronger, grade for grade, than the average wool; that for a long time it would demand a high price as a novelty; and, that if it could be obtained in quantity, there would be a good market for it for the manufacture of articles not requiring to be dyed the lighter colors.

The Treasurer's report showed that the total receipts of the Society from dues and subscriptions, with interest on same, amounted to $2,040; that the total expenditures had been $707.53; and that, consequently, the balance in

the bank to the credit of the Society was $1,332.53. The report showed that there were 9 Life Members, 125 Members, and 102 Associate Members.

In submitting his report, Mr. Seymour tendered his resignation as Treasurer, regretting that he was obliged to do so owing to pressure of other business and expected absence from home during the coming year. In resigning, Mr. Seymour suggested that Mr. Clark Williams, Vice-President of the Columbia Trust Company, New York, be elected to fill his place, and requested that a committee be appointed to audit his accounts.

It was decided to have the Flathead and Crow Indian Reservations examined with a view to having suitable portions of them set apart as buffalo ranges. It was further decided to take such steps as might be necessary to establish herds of Buffalo in the Adirondack region, and in Illinois, on public lands, and the Executive Committee was instructed to take steps looking to the establishment of buffalo herds on the forest reserves in New Hampshire and the southern Appalachian region.

The following were elected or re-elected to fill the vacancies occurring on the Board of Managers: Herbert L. Bridgman, Dr. H. C. Bumpus, Madison Grant, C. J. Jones, Prof. David Starr Jordan, A. Bowen Perry, C. H. Stonebridge, Clark Williams, and William Lyman Underwood.

## MEETING OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

After the general meeting, the Board of Managers met and elected the following officers:—

Honorary President, Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States.

Honorary Vice-President, His Excellency Earl Grey, Governor-General of Canada.

President, William T. Hornaday.

Vice-President, A. A. Anderson and Prof. Franklin W. Hooper.

Secretary, Ernest Harold Baynes.

Treasurer, Clark Williams.

## SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

On February 7, 1907, a special meeting of the Board of Managers was held at the office of Mr. Edmund Seymour, 45 Wall Street, New York, for the purpose of amending Article IV, Section I, of the Constitution, so as to provide for a change in the number of Members of the Board of Managers, from eighteen to twenty-seven. This change was made and the following men were elected to fill the nine vacancies created thereby:—

Prof. Calvin M. Woodward, LL.D., of Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.; Harry W. Smith, of Worcester, Mass.; Commander Robert E. Peary, of Washington, D. C.; Prof. Henry F. Osborn, Ph.D., of the American Museum of Natural History, New York City; John M. Phillips, of Pittsburg, Pa.; Prof. David Starr Jordan, of Leland Stanford University, California; Frederic A. Lucas, Curator-in-Chief of the Museum of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences; Dr. Charles B. Davenport, Director of the Biological Station of the Carnegie Institution, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., and Mr. John E. Thayer, of Boston, Mass.

## SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN BISON SOCIETY.

The second annual meeting of The American Bison Society was held in the Board Room of The American Museum of Natural History, 79th Street and Central Park West, New York City, on Thursday morning, January 9th, 1908, at 10:30 o'clock.

President William T. Hornaday was in the chair. The others present were: Miss Amy Townsend, Prof. Franklin W. Hooper, A. A. Anderson, Dr. Herman C. Bumpus, Edmund Seymour, F. A. Lucas, Charles H. Brinsmade, W. G. Langdon, Jr., H. L. Bridgman, Harry V. Radford, C. H. Stonebridge, Joseph E. Buckley and F. D. Tansley, all of New York; H. A. Edwards, of Albany; William Lyman Underwood and Frederic H. Kennard, of Boston, and Ernest Harold Baynes, of Meriden, N. H.

The President, in his report, spoke of the work which had been done by Prof. Morton J. Elrod for the purpose of selecting and recommending a suitable Buffalo range on the Flathead Indian Reservation, in Montana; of an Adirondack Bison Bill; of the shipment of a nucleus herd from New York Zoological Park to the Wichita Forest and Game Preserve in Oklahoma, and of a census of the Bison now existing—all of which matters are treated of elsewhere in detail.

The Secretary read the following letter from President Roosevelt:—

*The White House*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24, 1907.

My Dear Mr. Baynes:

I feel real and great interest in the work being done by the American Bison Society to preserve the Buffalo—the biggest of the American big game, probably on the whole the most distinctive game animal of this continent, and certainly the animal which played the greatest part in the lives of the Indians, and which most deeply imprest the imagination of all the old hunters and early settlers. It would be a real misfortune to permit the species to become extinct, and I hope that all good citizens will aid the Society in its efforts for its preservation.

Sincerely yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Mr. Ernest Harold Baynes,
Secretary, The American Bison Society,
Meriden, N. H.

The report of the Treasurer, Mr. Clark Williams, was read and ordered printed in full in the Annual Report of the Society.

The report of the Executive Committee showed that during February, March and April of 1907 the Secretary spent several weeks in Boston, lecturing before prominent societies and clubs, writing for the newspapers, and otherwise interesting the people of the city in the fate of the Buffalo. Many new memberships and subscriptions were secured.

At the Sportsmen's Show, held in Mechanics' Building, Boston, April 1st to 13th, under the auspices of the New England Forest, Fish and Game Association, the American Bison Society had a large and interesting exhibition, which attracted more attention than any other in the hall. The principal exhibits were six living Buffaloes, two grand old bulls, two two-year-olds, and two calves of the previous spring, all loaned by the Blue Mountain Forest Association, of Newport, N. H., which also loaned an interesting collection of buffalo robes, buffalo heads and skulls and buffalo hoofs. Our President, Mr. William T. Hornaday, contributed a most interesting and unique collection of buffalo horns, all from wild Buffalo shot on the plains—a series ranging from the straight spikes of a yearling, to the peeling "stubs" of bulls twenty years old or older. Mr. Hornaday also loaned the well-mounted head of a young Buffalo bull.

With the exception of the living Buffaloes, perhaps no exhibit attracted so much attention as a collection of lithographs after George Catlin, illustrating the life of the Buffalo in early times, especially in its relation to the North American Indian. This collection, loaned by Dr. Townsend W. Thorndike, of Boston, was surrounded by visitors from the beginning to the close of the show. Dr. Thorndike also loaned a number of old guns, powder horns, etc., which had been used by Indians and which had been repaired with buffalo hide.

A quantity of buffalo wool, with yarn spun from the same material, and warm garments knitted from the yarn, was exhibited by the Secretary, who also loaned a collection of enlarged photographs of Buffaloes.

Among the other exhibits were a collection of buffalo robes, loaned by Messrs. Ordway, Loring and Ricker, of Boston; a lariat, twisted from the long coarse hair of the buffalo's head and fore legs, loaned by E. W. Deming, the animal painter, and a splendid buffalo carriage robe, contributed by W. D. Chandler, of Concord, N. H.

The exhibition, which was in charge of the Secretary, was a success in every way. One of the immediate results was an increased membership for the Society, about one hundred new members of all classes being secured during

the two weeks of the show. The financial result was a net profit to the Society of $207.98. Incidentally, the exhibition attracted the attention of thousands of people, nearly all of whom were more or less interested in the movement to preserve the Buffalo, and assisted in the distribution of circulars setting forth the Society's purposes and appealing to the American public to aid in the work of preserving the Buffalo from extinction.

The Executive Committee was authorized to raise a special fund with which to purchase Buffaloes or to procure Buffaloes by other means, if possible, to be placed on any state or government lands, provided the maintenance of the animals is assured by state or nation.

The following persons were elected to fill the nine vacancies occurring on the Board of Managers: A. A. Anderson, Prof. Franklin W. Hooper, Dr. William T. Hornaday, Frederic H. Kennard, Hon. James S. Whipple, Gifford Pinchot, Edmund Seymour, Dr. T. S. Palmer, and Ernest Harold Baynes.

## SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

After the general meeting, the Board of Managers met and elected the following officers for 1908:—Honorary President, Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States; Honorary Vice-President, His Excellency Earl Grey, Governor-General of Canada; President, William T. Hornaday; Vice-Presidents, A. A. Anderson, Franklin W. Hooper; Secretary, Ernest Harold Baynes; Treasurer, Clark Williams, care of Columbia Trust Company, New York.

The following persons were elected members of the Executive Committee: William T. Hornaday, Madison Grant, Frederic H. Kennard, William Lyman Underwood, Gifford Pinchot, Dr. T. S. Palmer and Ernest Harold Baynes.

It was decided to have the American Bison Society incorporated.

It was also decided to hold a midsummer meeting of the Society at Newport, N. H., where the members would have an opportunity to inspect the Blue Mountain Forest

Buffalo herd, now one of the largest in the world.

The Secretary was authorized to visit the Buffalo herds of the West, for the purpose of obtaining exact information concerning them.

A committee was appointed to prepare a relief map of North America, on which should be indicated the former range of the Bison, and also the positions of the remaining herds. The map will be placed in the American Museum of Natural History, at the suggestion of the Director.

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The foregoing report, it is hoped, will give our members an idea of what the Society is trying to do, and how it is trying to do it. The officers are making an earnest and determined effort to carry out the purposes for which we organized, and they are more than ever confident of ultimate success. The Society itself is growing, and is in a much stronger position than it was even six months ago. Its membership has more than doubled in that time, and, thanks largely to our friends, the newspapers and magazines, it is much better known. Much of the preliminary work has already been done, and we have reached the point where actual results are being accomplished. With the persistent hard work which the officers are willing to do, there is no longer any doubt of our ability to accomplish our final purposes,—viz., "the permanent preservation and increase of the American Bison"; but it is most important that we stand together and keep this end in view. There is enough money in the treasury to carry on the work of the Society for a short time, but much more is needed for many purposes. It is hoped that ere long some of our wealthy countrymen will recognize the importance of the work the American Bison Society is trying to accomplish, and by generous contributions hasten the day when our national animal will be out of danger of extinction. In the meantime every effort should be made to increase the membership of the Society; the stronger we become, the better able we shall be to accomplish our purpose. We shall, therefore, ask each member to secure from among his friends, if possible within a month after receiving this report, at least one new member. If each

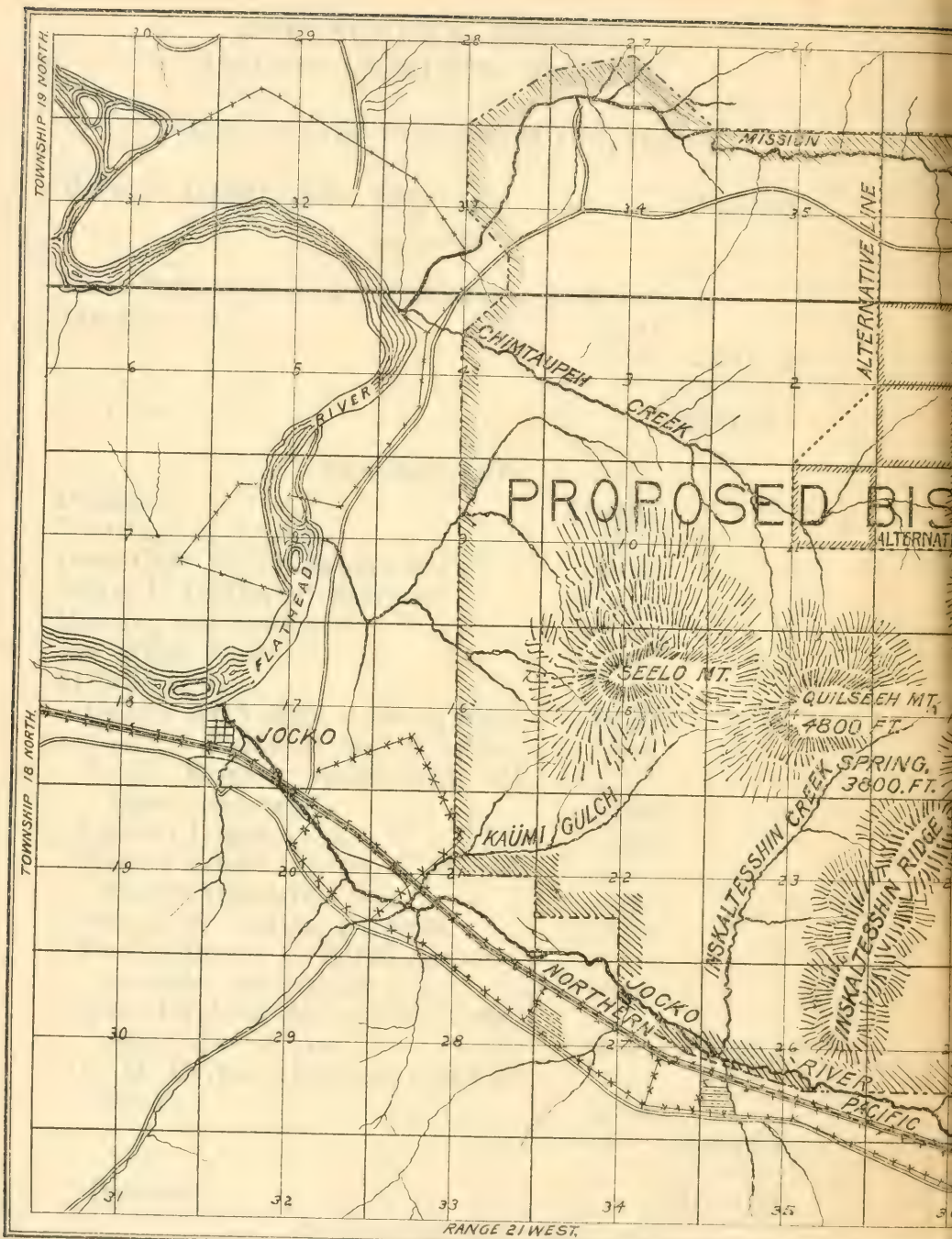
one will carry out his own small part of this plan, the Society can at once double its activity, for the doubling of our membership means the doubling of our income. Circulars and membership blanks may be obtained by applying to the Secretary.

# TREASURER'S REPORT, AMERICAN BISON SOCIETY.

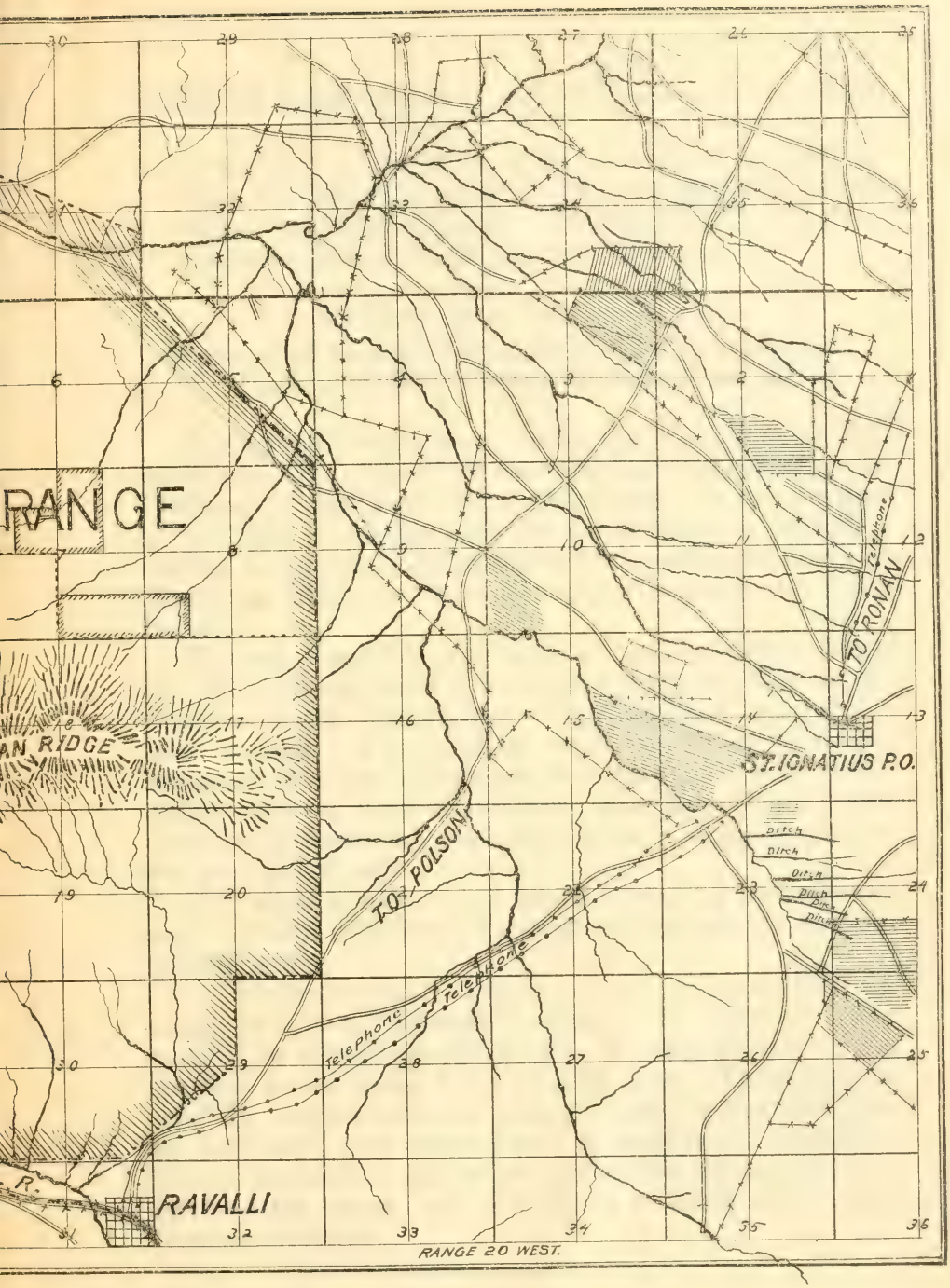
JANUARY 10TH TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1907.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balance, January 10th, 1907 | | $1,332.23 |
| RECEIPTS. | | |
| Dues, Subscriptions and Donations | $2,890.10 | |
| Interest | 34.22 | |
| | | 2,924.32 |
| Total | | $4,256.55 |
| DISBURSEMENTS. | | |
| Postage | $709.55 | |
| Exchange on Checks | 4.21 | |
| Petty Cash (E. H. Baynes, Sec'y) | 341.47 | |
| Salary E. H. Baynes, Secretary | 273.74 | |
| Printing and Stationery | 856.75 | |
| Travelling Expense | 56.91 | |
| Miscellaneous: | | |
| Eugene M. Fisher, drawing bison | 20.00 | |
| Caleb P. Buckman, burlap, labor | 18.75 | |
| Social Register Association, all issues, one year | 25.00 | |
| Charles Logue, stock | 5.00 | |
| New England Forest, Fish and Game Association | 3.50 | |
| Solatia M. Taylor, 5 frames | 7.75 | |
| Prof. Morton J. Elrod, account expenses and services | 150.00 | |
| New England Show Case Company, rent of case | 6.00 | |
| E. H. Baynes, checks remitted in error | 25.00 | |
| | | 2,503.63 |
| Balance | | $1,752.92 |

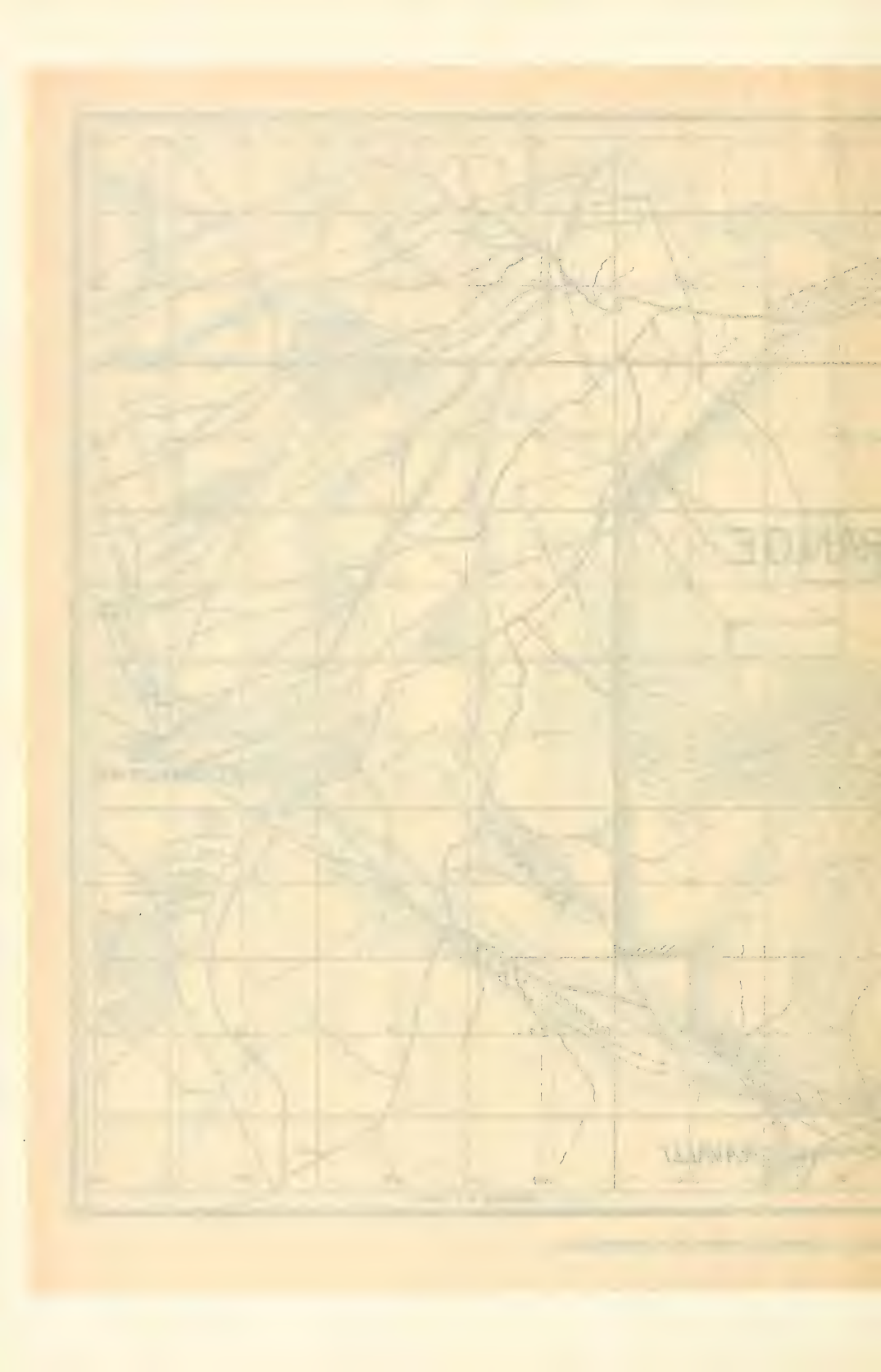
CLARK WILLIAMS, *Treasurer.*




2. MAP OF PROPOSED NATIONAL BISON R




ATHEAD RESERVATION, N-W MONTANA



# THE FLATHEAD BUFFALO RANGE.

A REPORT TO THE AMERICAN BISON SOCIETY OF AN INSPECTION OF THE FLATHEAD INDIAN RESERVATION, MONTANA, FOR THE PURPOSE OF SELECTING A SUITABLE LOCATION FOR A NATIONAL BUFFALO RANGE.

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Acting on instructions from the President of The American Bison Society, I examined several places in the Flathead Indian Reservation, Montana, for the purpose of selecting a suitable location for a range in which to confine and perpetually maintain and propagate a herd of American Bison, or, as it is popularly known here, the Buffalo.

Having travelled over the reservation every summer for the past ten years I had some definite ideas of the portions of the reserve that would be most suitable for such a range. To my mind there were four available localities, but just which one was ideal could be determined only by close observation, covering all the points involved in preparing the range so as to make it suitable for permanent use.

The chief items of importance in making the selection were outlined as follows, although not necessarily in order as here given:

1. Accessibility.—To be of the greatest use, the range should be reasonably near to the railroad. The reasons for this are quite obvious. To ship animals in and out will be necessary from time to time. There may be need for transportation of forage. Fencing material must be procured, and long hauls by wagon are expensive. Lastly, the public will want to visit the animals and see them on the range, and will desire to reach them easily from the railway.

PLATE II.

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE PROPOSED BISON RANGE.

From the summit of the Mission Mountains, as it appears in June. Taken just after a storm. The black line shows three sides of the boundary of the proposed Range. The view is south of west, from an elevation of nearly 8,000 feet.

2. THE RANGE.—This must be suitable to afford ample grazing grounds for the herd, both summer and winter, with plenty of water. There must be ample natural protection from winter storms and blizzards. Naturally, the public will not desire to see choice farm or fruit lands set apart as a buffalo range; hence non-irrigable land must be selected.

3. FENCING.—The range must be fenced; for otherwise the animals will become scattered, and poachers will molest them. To fence such a range as is desirable and necessary, is no small item; hence the desirability of a location whereon digging will not be too difficult, and where posts may be secured and delivered with a minimum of expense.

4. CARE-TAKING.—The range must be looked after, and the animals must be cared for. The care-taker will need certain material and provisions, and should have communication with the world at large.

## FOUR LOCALITIES CONSIDERED.

The four localities examined with a view to selection are as follows, and may easily be located on the accompanying maps.

1. WILD HORSE ISLAND.—This island is in the western arm of Flathead Lake. It is 50 miles from the Northern Pacific Railroad, and nearly as far from the Great Northern. The island is completely isolated, but the contiguity of Cromwell Island, on the west, would make it possible for animals to swim from Wild Horse to Cromwell; and the latter is really a part of the mainland.

The island contains 2,164 acres, and rises to a height of about 1,200 feet above the lake. On the north it is rather densely wooded with yellow pine and red fir, with a sprinkling of cottonwood. On the southern side, the island is almost bare of timber, except the fringe around the lake. A portion of the lake shore is well adapted to fruit raising. There is no water, except that in the lake itself.

PLATE III.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE RANGE, FROM THE EAST.

Proposed Buffalo Range from the direction of Mission Mountains. The highest point is Quilseeh, 4,800 feet. To the left is Wheewheetlchaye,—Red Man's Ridge.

The island is too far from transportation lines, and too difficult of access by the public. Were this otherwise, it might possibly be made a suitable location.

2. The Little Bitter-Root Country.—This is a beautiful country, admirably suited for a range, but is too remote, too difficult of access, and would require greater expenditure for fencing than would be permissible. The roads to and from that section are hilly, not much travelled, and visitors to a herd located there would for a long time be very few. The Little Bitter-Root River, which is but a creek, flows through the valley which was formerly made by the outlet of Flathead Lake when the outlet was through the western arm of the lake. Through this valley access is easy, but it is from 60 to 90 miles distant from Kalispell, on the Great Northern Railroad. From the Northern Pacific, at Plains, the distance is less than half of that given, but the road is difficult to travel over in its present state.

3. The Hills East of the Pend d'Oreille River.*—It is here that the Pablo-Allard Buffaloes have ranged a great deal of the time. True, they have crossed the river often, and ranged westward toward the Little Bitter-Roots, but on several different occasions I have visited them in the very region now under consideration.

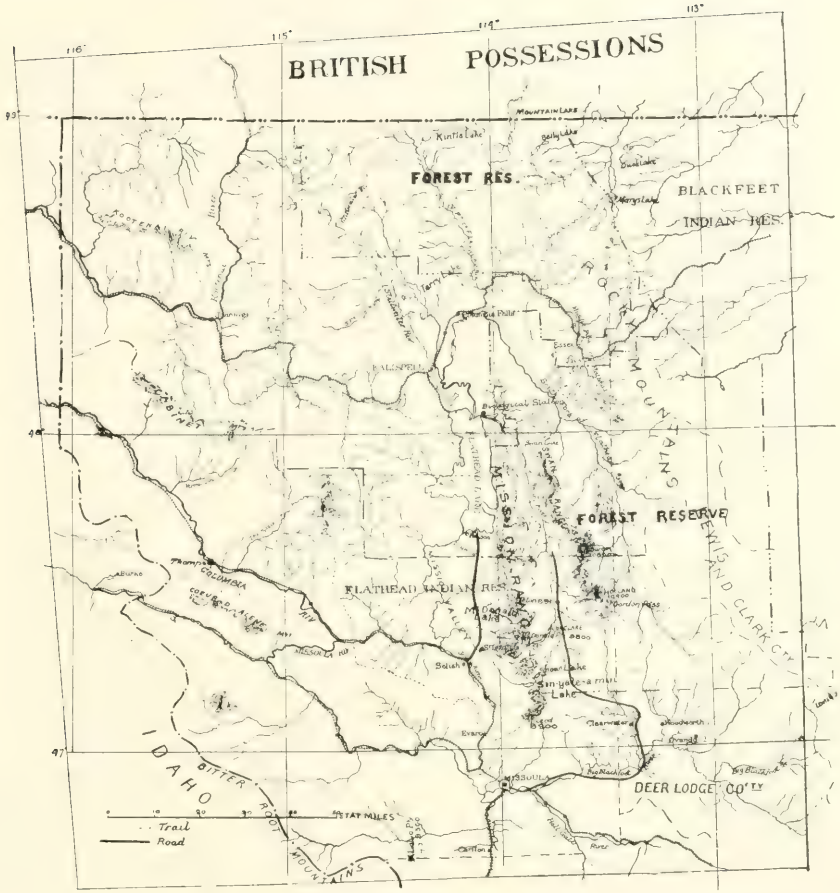
The general contour of the country is as follows: East of the river there is a valley several miles wide, and quite level; eastward of this valley is a range of low hills and buttes, extending north and south; east of these is a high and level bench, gradually dropping lower to form the Mission valley; on the eastern side of that valley the majestic Mission Mountains rise abruptly from the plain, the peaks having an elevation of from 7,000 to 10,000 feet above the sea, and 4,000 to 7,000 feet above the valley.

This location is fine, the conditions are favorable, with the possible exception of water supply; but the region is rather remote, and difficult of access. The new railroad from Kalispell to Dixon, connecting the Great Northern with the Northern Pacific, will go close to this range, and

*Inasmuch as on most maps this river is called the Flathead, we have found it desirable to adopt the name in most general use.—Ed.

PLATE IV.

THE MISSION MOUNTAINS.
Looking east, from near the eastern boundary of the proposed Buffalo Range.




THE FLATHEAD INDIAN RESERVATION AND ADJACENT TERRITORY.

possibly will cut it; but the locality to be next mentioned has many more points in its favor.

## THE RANGE RECOMMENDED.

4. THE RAVALLI HILLS AND MEADOWS.—This is the range I have selected and recommend as offering all the advantages. The section is in the form of a rectangle, with the Jocko River as the southern boundary, Mission Creek on the north and on the west is the "Big River," the Pend d'Oreille, also called Flathead. The eastern boundary is the ravine through which runs the main road from Ravalli to the Flathead Lake. This draw rises to a high summit which forms the crest of the divide between the Jocko River and Mission Valley, the elevation being 3,104 feet. On the opposite, or northern side a ravine drops down to Mission Creek. This is approximately the boundary.

The range proposed contains five Indian allotments, with a total of 800 acres, as shown in the map herewith. The selection in Section 11, Town. 18, Range 21, includes the springs which form the little stream called Chimtaupeh; the selection in Section 1, Town. 18, Range 21, includes a small stream with a few inches, flowing northwest, but disappearing before Mission Creek is reached; the selections in Section 7, Town. 18, Range 20, include a perennial spring with a small flow, but whose water soon sinks into the ground. All these springs are perpetual. There are fine springs in Sections 13 and 14, Town. 18, Range 21, which are also perpetual, and which furnish water for a stream sufficiently large to water many animals.

These five Indian selections should be eliminated either by purchase or by lien selections. In case both these courses prove to be impossible, they may be fenced out of the range. If they are eliminated the range will then have approximately 27 sections, as follows:

Beginning with the southeastern corner of Section 30, Town. 18, Range 20, run thence diagonally to the centre of 29; north on 29 to the boundary of 20; east to line between 20 and 21; north three miles to corner of Sections

4, 5, 8 and 9; diagonally across 5 to township line at northeast corner of 5; north across Mission Creek, along this creek at suitable distance through Section 31, Town. 19, Range 20; in Town. 19, Range 21, through sections 36, 35, 27, 28; south through 30 to township line; in Town. 18, Range 21 south through the center of sections 4, 9, 16, and to center of section 21; east a half; south a quarter; east a half, and south across the Jocko River, to the Northern Pacific right of way; following the right of way and river through Sections 27 and 26; crossing back north of the river; through 25 and 30 to point of beginning. On the map submitted herewith this line is clearly indicated as the boundary of the range proposed.

In case it is impossible to eliminate the five allotments, the line may run as before to the corner of Sections 8, 9, 16 and 17 in Town. 19, Range 20; thence west one and one-half miles; north to center of 7; west two miles to the center of 11 in Town. 18, Range 21; thence north a mile to center of 2, and west to line as before marked; or north across Mission Creek to line of boundary as outlined. The line of this alternative boundary is also shown.

This alternative proposition will give a little more than 17 sections if taken with the boundary first given, or almost 5 sections more as given last.

In finally fixing the area and boundaries of a bison range in the region proposed, there are three possibilities: (1) If the five Indian allotments are removed, a range of 27 sections; (2) cutting out the allotments, a range of 17 sections; and (3), a range of 22 sections, but with more fencing than should be the case.

In proposition No. 1 the range would include over four miles of Mission Creek, one and one-half miles of the Jocko River, and four springs or clusters of springs in gulches. In No. 2 there would be the Jocko River, one cluster of springs, and the stream from another. In No. 3 there would be over three miles of Mission Creek, besides the one and one-half miles of Jocko River.

For No. 1 there would be required 20½ miles of fence, in No. 2 about 18 miles, and in No. 3 about the same as in No. 1. In fencing No. 1 there will be no hills to cross

PLATE V.

THE SOUTHERN PORTION OF THE RANGE.

The Jocko River flows from right to left, through the timbered flat. The Northern Pacific Railroad is seen in the valley. This picture shows Inskaltesshin. Seelaw is a little west of north.

in the work; in No. 2 there is a high hill to cross; in No. 3 it will be necessary to cross two hills.

By all means No. 1 is first choice. This would give ample grazing ranges for a large herd, with an abundance of water, and plenty of shelter from the storms of winter. The range should accommodate from 1,500 to 2,000 Buffaloes, including, as it will, about 18,000 acres. It will make an excellent range for antelope, deer and elk; and even mountain sheep should do well upon it.

## GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

I will now give a description of the range, assuming that the entire range indicated as No. 1 is finally chosen by the Bison Society. If either of the other ranges are taken, a portion of this description in inapplicable.

It is said on good authority that this is the range which Mr. Pablo wanted on which to keep his herd of Buffalo. Colonel Rankin, the government allotting agent of the reservation, is emphatic in his opinion that it is *the* place of all places on the reservation for the proposed national buffalo herd. Joseph Allard, the son of Charles Allard, originally part owner of the Allard-Pablo herd, believes that this range is ideal. Duncan McDonald, one of the most intelligent men on the reservation, and who rode over the range with me during my study of it, says that no better place could be selected. Every one who knows the country, and whose opinion has been asked, says the same thing.

Tourists or visitors may step off the train at Ravalli, and in five minutes be in the range. *They may look into the range for nine miles as they ride from Ravalli to Jocko!* Animals may be shipped in and out with very little effort.

The range is strictly non-agricultural, but the greater portion of it affords excellent grazing. By non-agricultural is meant that it cannot be irrigated, owing to the fact that it is high above water, and irregular. For dry-farming, the hills are too steep. The highest point is on the quarter section between sections 13 and 24, elevation by aneroid 4,800 feet. The quarter section stone is on the narrow summit. This is about 2,000 feet above the railroad, and a little over two miles from Ravalli. From this

PLATE VI.

SOUTHERN FRONT OF THE PROPOSED RANGE.

This is a portion of the Range farther toward the east than that in Plate V. The Northern Pacific Railway runs through the middle of the picture, and the Jocko River runs through the timber, between the railroad and the hills.

high hill, or low mountain, the range slopes in every direction. On the south it drops to the Jocko River, on the west to the Flathead, or Pend d'Oreille River, on the north to Mission Creek, and on the east to the Mission Valley. The highest mountain is called Quilseeh, which in the Flathead language means "red sleep."

From Quilseeh Mountain, several ridges extend. These are excellently shown in Plate III, which was taken from the morainal hills to the eastward, or toward the Mission Mountains. The view is south-westward. In the middle of the picture is a depression, with a slope from left to right. In this depression lies the eastern boundary of the range, extending from left to right (south to north), about the middle of the picture. The highest point is Quilseeh, and the one to the left is Wheewheetlchaye.* Long Ridge slopes down to the right. The photograph shows the character of the range on the north and east. The range is hilly, but not precipitous, and is just such ground as the Pablo herd travels over daily. In the draws and ravines the grazing is fine. The selections of Alexander and Eneas are between the ridge on the sky line and the one immediately below it on the extreme right. The timber is scarce and the largest trees perhaps 150 to 200 years old. They are the yellow pine (*Pinus ponderosa*) and Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga taxifolia*), with spreading limbs and branches. The water courses shown are dry in summer.

By turning the back to the picture shown in Plate III and travelling a few miles eastward the picture shown in Plate IV was taken. This is only a portion of the beautiful Mission Mountains, which stand out so grandly, and are especially imposing from the summit of Quilseeh or Wheewheetlchaye.

Quilseeh drops off to the south over a ridge called Inskaltesshin, referring to a mass of rocks, shale, etc., on the southern face, which to the Indian mind resembles a dragon stretched out on the face of the mountain. This is shown in Plate V. This is the steepest part of the range, and contains the timber. Plate VI shows the portion

*For convenience, this difficult Indian name will be changed to Red Man's Ridge.—Ed.

SOUTHERN FRONT OF THE PROPOSED BISON RANGE.

Taken from the same position as Plate VI, with a wide-angle lens. The southeastern corner of the Range is shown. The flat is the Jocko Valley. The river may be seen between the railroad and the hills.

farther east, up the river. Plate VII is from the same point as Plate VI, but with a wide-angle lens. It shows the Jocko Valley. Ravalli is almost on the edge of the picture, on the right, in the centre, where a depression separates the hills on the right from those on the left. This depression is the eastern boundary of the range. The Mission Mountains are visible in the hazy distance.

Standing on the same spot from which the pictures in Plates V, VI and VII were taken, and looking down the river, northwestward, the southwestern corner of the range may be seen. This view shows the Jocko Valley to its junction with the Flathead River, which comes in from the right (north), in the distance. The Flathead or Pend d'Oreille Valley and river extend in the distance to the left. The line of the bison range is along the slope above the Jocko River, and the fence should cross the river into the valley, within the limits of the picture.

The only good view of the northern side of the range is shown in Plate II. Indeed, this picture, taken from an elevation of nearly 8,000 feet in the Mission Mountains, gives a bird's-eye view of the entire range except on the south. It is thus seen to be an open range of low hills, almost bare of timber on the visible slopes. The range is distant from the point of view about ten or twelve miles.

## CHARACTER OF THE SOIL.

Along Mission Creek and on the long slope bordering the Flathead River, there is considerable alkali. In such places the ground is quite bare of vegetation. On the steeper slopes the grazing is scanty. In the ravines, on the protected slopes, and in the wide heads of gulches, the vegetation is luxuriant. Last June the grass was waist high in the moist ravines, and knee high on the slopes. On the south, in the timber, there is considerable slide-rock, but this is a minor item. The broader slopes and wider ravines have rich, pebbly loam. The summits and ridges are outcrops of rock, with scanty vegetation.

## THE VEGETATION.

In the spring the range is almost a fairyland of flowers. These continue until late in July. The broad-leaved *Bal-*

PLATE VIII.

ON THE SUMMIT OF THE RANGE.

Quilseeh, from Wheewheetlchaye. Head of Inskaltesshin Creek, showing protection. The view is north of west.

*samorrhiza,* with its yellow flowers, grows over most of the range. Wherever this plant grows the soil is rich. Bunch-grass grows in abundance. In the valleys, blue grass (*Poa*) and other nutritious grasses grow rankly. On the summit of Quilseeh, in June, within a few paces of each other, 21 species of plants were found growing. In the valleys and gulches, lupines almost shoulder high were visible everywhere. Wild geranium and *Phacelia* indicated, by their growth, plenty of moisture. Many species of water plants grew around the springs, and along the creek beds. In places the vegetation is rank, in other places moderate; in still others it is poor or absent.

## TIMBER.

As has been previously stated, only a small portion of the range is covered with timber. This is confined to the southern slopes, and to the draws. The coniferous trees are yellow pine (*Pinus ponderosa*) and Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga taxifolia*). There is no thick timber. The trees are scattered, well branched and afford good shade. Reforestation, or, more correctly speaking, the beginning of foresting, is taking place in several localities.

In several of the gulches there are dense clusters of willows and alders. On the hillsides are a few scattered rock maples. A scanty growth of timber is found along Mission Creek, although a narrow belt has a few large trees. Along the Jocko the growth is dense, with both pine and fir, and a thick stand of cottonwood, alder, birch and willow. As most of the timber grows on the hillsides, it is on that account difficult of access. Save a few scattering trees it is not commercially valuable. The fir trees will supply a large number of posts for fencing.

## SPRINGS AND STREAMS.

The Jocko River is the largest stream touching the range. It rises in the Mission Mountains, to the southeast, always has a strong flow of pure, clear water, and will always afford a supply for the herd. When the reservation is thrown open to settlement much of the present flow will no doubt be consumed in irrigation, but the

VIEW OF THE JOCKO VALLEY.

Looking southeast, toward Ravalli, from the summit of the proposed Bison Range. Ravalli is marked with a cross. This is the railway shipping point.

river will always have water. The flow of the river June 30, 1900, was 660 second feet.

Mission Creek, on the northern boundary, rises in the Mission Mountains a few miles to the eastward. Perpetual snows form its source. It rises in the great amphitheatre shown in part in Plate IV, flowing down the canyon in the middle of the picture. Its flow on June 30, 1900, was 412 second feet. Its waters are clear and cold, and as pure as a mountain stream can be. Later on, much of its water will no doubt be used for irrigation, but the stream will not go dry. Its waters may be held back in spring, by reservoirs at its source. In one branch of the creek, near the snow-banks, is a lake a mile and a half long, nearly a half mile wide, and 250 feet deep. Its outlet is dammed by a glacial moraine, so that it is easy to increase the volume of water in the lake.

But, even if these two streams should be entirely used up in irrigation—which is out of reason—there are springs on the range which will supply an abundance of clear, pure and cold water. On the northern slope the seepage from the mountain is considerable. It breaks out in springs, which by digging could be easily made into large springs or wells. Chimtaupeh Creek and Inskaltesshin Creeks both head in a number of springs, which are said by residents never to fail. The waters from these springs disappear before reaching the valley, but flow in a regular stream for a mile or more after coming out of the ground. In all but late summer there are numerous water courses which head in small springs, but which later on dry up.

PROTECTION.—The prevailing winds of summer blow from the south or southwest. A breeze is quite surely to be felt on the summits of the range during the hot days of summer. The springs, the trees, the creeks, will give chance for cooling the animals in summer. There is more need for winter protection. No matter which way the storms may come, there will always be protection from the sting of the wind and snow. If it comes from the north, a Bison herd would have but to move over to the gulches on the south side; if from the east, the head of Chimtaupeh is a safe retreat; and no matter how fierce the winds, the animals may escape. The thickets along

PLATE X.

THE JOCKO RIVER VALLEY AND ITS JUNCTION WITH THAT OF THE FLATHEAD.
Seelaw Mountain is on the right. The proposed range fence would cross the river within the limits of the picture.

the water courses will of themselves alone be safe protection, and the slopes of the hills will enable wild animals to find places free from storm blasts, no matter how fierce they may be.

The range will always have bare surfaces, except in cases of sleet, which may glaze the surface with ice, or with frozen rain or new snow. Rarely is the range so coated that grass is not to be had by range stock. In this one gulch and its tributaries, wild animals may escape cold winds from any quarter. Perennial springs are found in the ravine shown in Plate VIII. There are thickets, to the left, out of sight; timber over the ridge to the left, and ridges for grazing all around.

Plate IX also shows the same thing. This is a view from Wheewheetlchaye, looking toward Ravalli, and showing the Jocko River and valley. The water course is usually dry. Animals on this side would find protection from winds from any point of the compass. This view shows the Jocko Valley for many miles up, toward the southeast. By looking at Plate X after viewing Plate IX a good idea of the Jocko Valley may be had. The road in Plate IX marks the limits of the proposed range.

The Jocko River at Ravalli, as seen in Plate IX, is better shown in Plate XI, taken at the railroad bridge at Ravalli.

FENCING.—The fencing of the range will require posts for the greater portion of the distance. Along the southern side trees may be used for a portion of the distance. Cedar posts are to be had by rail from Idaho, at Sand Point, or they may no doubt be secured from the Mission Mountains. Arbor-vitæ forests are found at the head of all the Mission Mountain canyons. Fir posts may be secured without difficulty, close to the range. There is a good road entirely around the range except on the south, and teams can drive from the roads on the west and east over most of the distance. Where the lines cross the hillsides, as will be the case sometimes, posts and fence will have to be dragged up. For the greater portion of the boundary, fencing material may be unloaded from the wagon where it is to be used. No doubt the Indians and white men in the vicinity will contract to furnish posts and

PLATE XI.

THE JOCKO RIVER, AT RAVALLI,
where it enters the proposed range.

put up fence at a very reasonable rate. Wherever possible the work should be given to the local people, as their co-operation and support will be a valuable factor in preparing the range.

CARETAKING.—In a range the size of the one here contemplated, and with animals as large in numbers as this herd will be in a short time, a home for a caretaker will be necessary. On the range as outlined there are two small Indian cabins, both inside of the range, and both several miles from the railroad. It will be necessary either to purchase a ranch with buildings, or make a new home. This matter may be taken up after the range is established, but plans should be made beforehand. There are several places where a home can be made, but, of course, there will be expenses connected with it.

Duncan McDonald's ranch is shown in Plates XII and XIII. Plate XII is a view from Ravalli, looking down the Jocko River. On the right is seen the southern limits of the range; in the valley is McDonald's hay ranch and orchard. The white house belongs to the ranch, as do also the cabins. The ranch joins the range on the north.

A range the size of the one proposed will need attention. There will be fences to look after, which will mean regular inspection. Springs will need to be walled up and looked after. The animals themselves will need looking after. Owing to the fact that the range is high above the streams and dependent upon rainfall for growth of vegetation, and that the native grasses on the hills do not grow a thick mat as do cultivated grasses, a larger acreage is needed than in humid climates.

A range may now be secured of sufficient size to maintain animals in such numbers as will be desired in coming years. If cared for properly, a herd of several hundred Buffalo may soon be bred. The land will never be fit for anything but grazing. If at first there are not enough Bison to make use of all the range, cattle or horses may be ranged at a rental, which will assist in keeping the range in condition. A good caretaker can look after all of this work. If the land is not put into a buffalo range, it will be used only for horse or cattle pastures.

PLATE XII.

RAVALLI AND THE JOCKO VALLEY LOOKING DOWN THE RIVER.
The hills on the right are on the southern limits of the range.
Plate XIII is a view from place marked X.

Enemies to Buffalo or Other Wild Animals.—Coyotes are not infrequent. Last May, while the Buffalo were being shipped from the reservation to Canada, I perched on some rocks at what is the corner of the range, with camera placed ready to photograph the herd as it was driven down the hill along the road. Not knowing when the herd would come, I waited several hours on this rocky eminence. While waiting, all unknown to me, a coyote came up to within a few feet, peering over the brow of the ridge at me, and leisurely trotted off. I was unaware of his presence until advised by those who were watching his performances. Almost any evening they may be heard in the hills about Ravalli. While coyotes are not uncommon, I have heard little or no complaint about wolves in this locality. The puma is to be found throughout the wooded portion of Montana, but it is not giving trouble in this section. There are occasional rattlesnakes reported, but during the several days that I walked and rode over the range I did not see any. It is safe to say the enemies would be no more numerous here than in other localities, and I believe they would be fewer than in the eastern ranges. They will no doubt become still scarcer as the country settles up. The Pablo herd, in their range on this reservation, has increased rapidly.

Sentiment of the People.—Duncan McDonald rode with me over the proposed range, and talked freely. I told him exactly what was proposed. He was bitterly disappointed that the Government of the United States had permitted the Pablo Buffalo herd to go to Canada.

"What is the use of hunting for a buffalo range if the Buffalo are all gone?" was his laconic query, as he turned fiercely toward me while bemoaning the loss of the herd.

"Duncan, the Buffalo of America are not all dead yet, nor are the men who are trying to save them," I replied.

Then I told him of the animals yet living, of which he had read something, and of the plans of the American Bison Society, the men back of the effort to save the noble animal, and the great value to the community if such a herd were located in its midst.

PLATE XIII.

THE JOCKO VALLEY AT RAVALLI.

Orchard, house and part of the ranch of Duncan McDonald at Ravalli. Plate XII is a view from place marked with a cross.

"If we can get the range, the animals will be put on it," I stated.

"Do you think so?"

"I am sure of it."

"Professor Elrod, I hope they will do it. We all hope so. The Indians are very sorry to see the Buffalo go. They all love them. They all think the Government should keep them. They don't want to kill them. They love to see them roam over the hills and plains. Every Indian will be glad if the Government can and will save them, and keep them where they can be seen. And if there is anything in this world I can do to help, I want to do it."

All the intelligent men whom I have talked with on the reservation express the same opinion. Enterprising people in Missoula with whom the matter has been discussed are hopeful of the outcome, and greatly desire that the undertaking will be worked out successfully. The press has in a number of cases spoken highly of the proposed plan. Few have knowledge of the proposed range, and when its boundaries and the character of the land are understood the plan will meet with universal favor. I have previously mentioned the efforts of Joe Allard to interest Congress in the herd. Col. Rankin, allotting agent, is full of enthusiasm over the plan. There will not be a dissenting man, unless perhaps it may be some one who wants a portion of the range for himself.

CLIMATE.—The climate on the western slope of the Rockies is agreeably surprising to all those who stay in the country for any length of time. The absence of the great humidity of the Eastern and Central States relieves one of the disagreeable oppressiveness in summer, and the severity of cold in winter. The extremes are not great. The thermometer does not often fall below zero, and then for a short time only. The coldest weather recorded by the Weather Bureau in a record of over twenty years was 27 degrees below zero, during the winter of 1904-05. The mercury does not frequently fall below 15 degrees Fahrenheit. There have been winters when the thermometer did not fall below zero. The mean tem-

PLATE XIV.

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EASTERN SIDE OF THE PROPOSED RANGE.

This ravine is the eastern limit of the range, which is on the left. A portion of the Allard-Pablo herd is being driven down the hill along the road, for shipment to Canada.

perature, summer and winter, as recorded by the Weather Bureau for 20 years, is 46 degrees Fahrenheit.

In summer the days get warm, even hot. Rarely does the temperature reach 100 in the shade. In the shade one almost always feels cool. It is always cool at night. The perpetual snow in the mountains tempers the air, as does the water on the sea coast. In the evening the cool air from the snowy peaks rolls down the mountain sides and out across the valleys.

The climate of a region is dependent upon two important factors, warmth and moisture. On the Flathead Reservation the fall rains come in late September or October. During the winter the snow piles in the ravines in the high mountains for summer use. The spring months are delightful. Warm weather comes as early as March, when spring flowers appear. At Missoula, buttercups are usually gathered in February. Butterflies have been taken as early as the middle of February. April and May are delightful months, the latter usually of sunshine. June brings refreshing rains, lasting until after the celebration of our country's independence. July is likely to be without much rainfall, and the first of September is likely to bring showers. In July, August and September there are weeks of sunshine and glorious weather. The rainfall of the year averages 16 inches, varying from 15 to 20 inches.

There are no cyclones. From the configuration of the surface of the land, these are impossible. There are few fierce wind storms, such as are experienced on the great plains.

Chinook winds occur in this section. These warm winds lick up the snow from the valleys and lower hills, and deposit the moisture on the higher summits. On account of these winds snow does not lie long in the valleys. There are usually several of these warm winds every winter. At the time of this writing a strong chinook is blowing at Missoula, and the few inches of snow disappears fast. Often snow many inches deep may be evaporated in a few hours.

MINES, CLAIMS, ETC.—There are no mining or other claims, other than the allotments before mentioned, on the range. There are no prospect holes. There need

be no litigation whatever after the settlement of the allotment claims. The roads are such as are on any open country, where it is easiest to travel. It will not be necessary to have roads through the range. They could hardly be run except around the border, on account of the hills and ridges.

THE PABLO HERD.—This herd was started in 1884, with 36 animals brought together. In 1907 it numbered almost 600. Few people will believe there was such a number, but they were on the reservation, without doubt. The annual increment for several years has been between 60 and 100. There have been many sales, perhaps some losses by wild animals, and still the herd has increased rapidly.

This herd was sold recently to representatives of the Canadian Government. The understanding was that the entire herd was to be taken except 15 or 20, which Pablo reserved. The price was $250.00 each, large and small, old and young, male and female, delivered at Strathcona, but the Canadians paid the freight. Pablo suffered the loss in loading and in transportation, paid the expenses of bringing them in from the range, of loading, and of stalls, rope and other material.

Two train loads, containing approximately 200 animals each, or about 400, were shipped, one in late spring, the other in late fall. Nearly $100,000 have thus been paid by the Canadians for American animals. The expense to Pablo has been great. They were hard to bring in from the range, and weeks were required to bring together a few bands.

Approximately 200 Buffalo are yet on the range, which it was impossible to bring to the shipping point. No doubt many of these are old ones, and least desirable in starting a herd, but with this number there is still a chance for saving a portion of this herd for America.

Pablo cannot be blamed for the sale. The reservation is soon to be thrown open, his range will be gone, and so large a herd cannot be maintained without a large and free range. The herd cost him money in the beginning, money for maintenance, and he must dispose of it to any buyer. It is said on excellent authority he would prefer to have

PLATE XV.

A PORTION OF THE PABLO HERD, ON THE RANGE, FLATHEAD RESERVATION.

them kept in America, but saw no opportunity to sell to the Government, and they could not be sold to private parties.

The Pablo herd should not have been permitted to leave the country. The range outlined in this report will hold a herd twice the size of the original Pablo herd of 600, and still have food for as many more animals of other species. The cost of the range will not be as great as the loss to the nation of the herd that has been sold. If the money that should have been put into the herd is now in part put into this range, and in part into animals, in a few years the increment will be such as to make a herd of which the nation may be proud.

## OTHER ANIMALS THAT MAY BE PUT INTO THE RANGE.

ELK.—Several men in the Flathead Valley, 60 or 70 miles north of the present range, have elk parks in the valley country, where many of these noble animals are raised. One man has more than 50, some with very fine heads of horns. The present range is admirably adapted to elk. The timber on the hills and along the streams is suited to their habits, and the range outside of the timbered section will give them miles of running country. A start may be had from animals in the country.

ANTELOPE.—The range is admirably suited to the prong-horned antelope, which is fast disappearing, and needs greater protection. In a few places in Montana there are still herds to be found, but a range like the one proposed will give the natural conditions for a home.

DEER.—Western Montana has both white-tailed and black-tailed (mule) deer in numbers. The Indians have had free range in killing on the reservation, and here they are scarce. It is quite likely that licks could be established on the range before fencing, and animals thus enticed into the limits of the range before it is fenced.

A drive might bring in both species of deer. The Columbian black-tail would also thrive here, without doubt. By planning ahead, animals could in all probability be secured from the wild animals of the vicinity.

There is considerable undergrowth in the timber, and along the rock ridges there is quite a little growth of bushy plants, enough to supply food of this kind for a fair sized herd.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN SHEEP.—These animals formerly roamed over this entire section, and several bands are in the adjacent mountain ranges. They should do well on this range, as it has open summits, rock cliffs, timbered ridges and open slopes.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN GOAT.—While there are no summer snow banks in the range, there are cool springs and ravines. The goat should be able to hold its own, even if it does not thrive as well as the other animals mentioned.

BLUE GROUSE.—Several of these birds were flushed while walking through the timber. There is an abundance of food for summer, and excellent nesting cover.

RUFFED GROUSE.—No ruffed grouse were seen on my visits, but along the Jocko and Mission Creeks they are found, without doubt, and in the brush and thickets around the springs and along streams is their natural home.

WESTERN SHARP-TAILED GROUSE.—In the cultivated fields these birds are often found in large-sized flocks. They may be on the range.

BOB-WHITE.—This eastern game bird has been introduced around Missoula, in the Bitter-Root Valley, and in the Flathead Valley. They have done well, and have greatly multiplied. During the summer they may be heard any day around the upper end of Flathead Lake. In the range they would have plenty of food in summer, but would probably need attention in winter, unless some crop was grown for them.

NAMES.—The names of creeks, ridges and mountains are all of Indian origin.

Quilseeh (Red Sleep), mountain, was named for Mrs. Duncan McDonald.

Seelaw, mountain, named for one of the United States Indian Judges of the reservation; a leading man, who lived near Dixon and died in 1906.

PLATE XVI.

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A PORTION OF THE PABLO HERD, READY FOR SHIPMENT TO CANADA.

Wheewheetlchaye (many grizzly bear), ridge, with summit east of Quilseeh; named for an old Pend d'Oreille Indian chief.

Inskaltesshin (a dead dragon), ridge and gulch, leading south from Quilseeh.

Kaiimi, gulch and creek, named for an old Indian, now dead.

Chimtaupeh (bob-tail), gulch, named for an old Indian.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.—Duncan McDonald, of Ravalli, was kind enough to ride with me over the range and give me much help in understanding its general features and character. He gave me the information about the springs and streams, and in regard to the feeding capacity of the range. Col. Rankin, Indian allotting agent for the Government, has rendered great assistance. I am indebted to him for the map of the range, and for other courtesies. Major W. H. Smead, of Missoula, permitted me to photograph and use his map of the Flathead Reservation, marked in sections, and with all lines and streams indicated. Many others have rendered assistance in minor ways.

# THE PROPOSED NEW YORK STATE BISON HERD.

At the annual meeting held in January, 1907, Professor Franklin W. Hooper proposed a movement for the establishment of a herd of American Bison in the Adirondacks, to be owned and maintained by the State, on State lands. The proposal received the immediate approval of the Society, and the Executive Committee was directed to take such steps as might be necessary to carry the idea into effect.

Mr. Madison Grant prepared a bill to provide the necessary legislation and a fund of $20,000.00 with which to fence a large area, of ten or twelve square miles, erect such sheds and corrals as might be necessary, purchase about 15 pure-blood bison, and transport them to the proposed range. The bill provided that the whole undertaking should be under the management of State Commissioner of Forests, Fish and Game, Mr. John D. Whipple.

The bill was introduced in the Assembly by Assemblyman Frank C. Hooper, of Essex, and in the Senate by Senator George H. Cobb. The Assembly Committee on Ways and Means promptly granted a hearing on the bill, at which Professor Hooper, Dr. Hornaday and Mr. Harry V. Radford appeared in support of the measure. There was no opposition. On the contrary, Chairman Sherman Moreland, Speaker Wadsworth, and all the members of the committee were not only friendly to the measure, but they facilitated its progress.

The following are the names of the members of the Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly for 1907:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Sherman Moreland | James T. Rogers |
| Jean L. Burnett | John K. Patton |
| Jesse S. Phillips | James K. Apgar |
| Edwin A. Merritt, Jr. | J. Mayhew Wainwright |
| George H. Whitney | Mervin C. Stanley |
| Gary H. Wood | James Oliver |

Thomas J. Farrell

Senator Cobb's bill was referred to the Finance Committee of the Senate. At the hearing which was granted by that committee, Mr. Hornaday appeared in behalf of the measure, and there the whole matter was received in the most friendly spirit. Through the initiative of Senator Armstrong, chairman, the bill was recast in the briefest form possible, and it was inserted as an item in the annual supply bill. On that basis it was approved by both Houses, and the conference committees, and finally passed as part of the supply bill. In effect, the members of both branches of the Legislature were unanimously in favor of the immediate establishment of a State Bison herd, as proposed by The American Bison Society.

The membership of the Senate Committe on Finance in 1907 was as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| William W. Armstrong | Jotham P. Allds |
| Henry Wayland Hill | William J. Tully |
| Owen Cassidy | Martin Saxe |
| John N. Cordts | William T. O'Neil |
| John Raines | Samuel J. Ramsperger |
| Dominick F. Mullaney | Charles H. Fuller |
| Thomas F. Grady | |

All friends of the American Bison, in general, and the members of the Bison Society in particular, are indebted to Speaker James W. Wadsworth, Jr., Senators Armstrong, Cobb, Hill and Raines, and Assemblyman Hooper, Moreland and Merritt. The generous spirit in which the matter was received by the New York Legislature as a whole, may fairly be regarded as an index of the interest which nearly all intelligent Americans feel in the perpetual preservation of America's most conspicuous wild quadruped.

Coincident with the final passage of the supply bill, the Bison Society received what it regarded as a trustworthy intimation that Governor Hughes was friendly to the proposal for a State Bison herd, and might be expected to approve the item. Nevertheless, both Assemblyman Hooper and the President of the Society wrote the Governor, separately, requesting a hearing. In making the application Mr. Hornaday took occasion to state pointedly

some of the reasons why the proposition should be carried out, and assured Governor Hughes that its practical success was beyond question.

The two requests for a hearing were not answered, and therefore it was supposed that the Governor was satisfied to act without further information. Favorable action was confidently expected, and the officers of the Society purposely refrained from troubling the Executive with correspondence.

To the members of the Bison Society, and many others, Governor Hughes' veto of the item for an Adirondack herd came as a profound and painful surprise, than which no action could have been more unexpected.

The Governors' reasons for the veto were recorded as follows:—

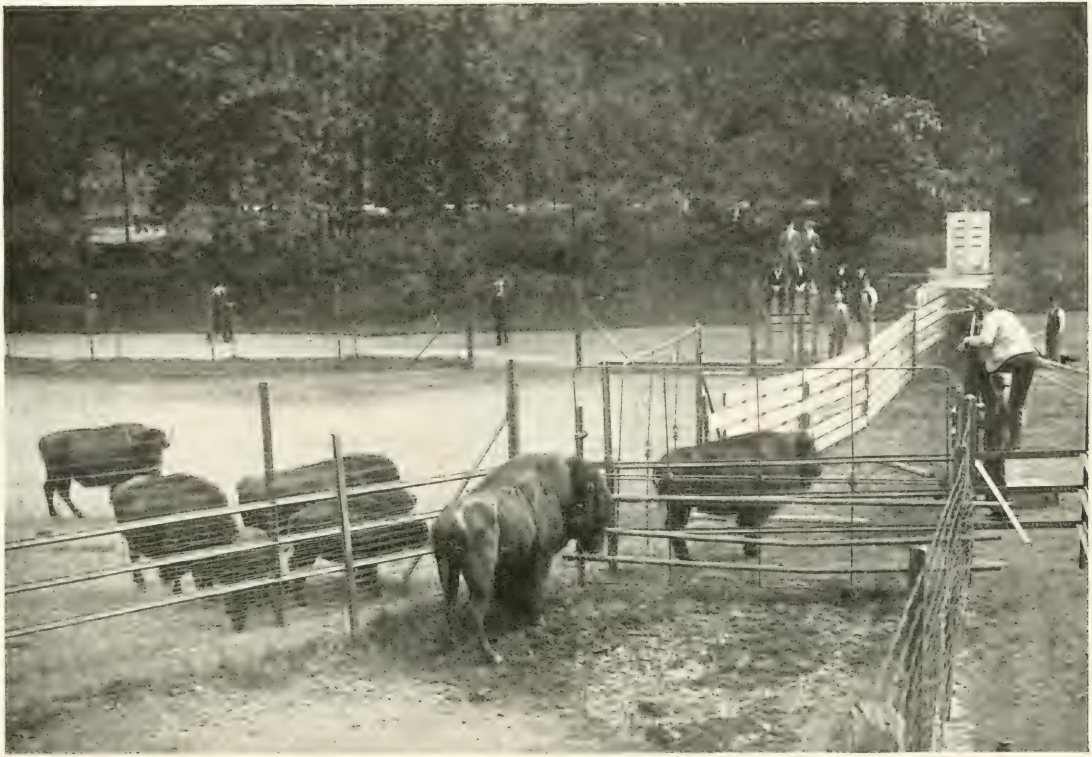
> "It is doubtful, to say the least, whether there ever have been any Bison in the Adirondacks, and the policy of attempting to maintain Bison there is questionable. In view of the many demands upon the Treasury of the State, and the many improvements which it has been found necessary to curtail, I should not feel justified in approving the item."

Although the officers of the Bison Society are astounded, they are not in the least dismayed. The 8,000,000 people of New York State desire to have a Bison herd of their own, on land which they own in the Adirondacks, and they are both able and willing to pay the very trifling sums that it will cost. They know without being told in measured words that such a herd would in a short time increase to such proportions that every small city in this State could presently be supplied with a breeding pair of Bison for its public park, to interest millions of people, young and old, and to testify to the interest that the Americans of to-day feel in the splendid species which the Americans of thirty years ago so nearly exterminated.

When such a measure has passed the New York State Legislature *unanimously,* it is a sure sign that the people desire the thing for which it provides. The report of Comptroller Glynn, published in December, announces that the surplus in the State treasury at the close of 1907, exclusive of all bills payable, was the very comfortable

sum of $13,678,138. In view of this fact, it would appear that the Legislature was within bounds when it authorized an expenditure of $20,000, with which to establish a herd of Bison in the Adirondacks.

W. T. H.



THE CHUTE AT THE BISON CORRALS IN THE ZOOLOGICAL PARK.

# THE FOUNDING OF THE WICHITA NATIONAL BISON HERD.

By William T. Hornaday.

In 1901, the Kiowa-Comanche Indian Reservation, in southwestern Oklahoma, was by act of Congress opened up for settlement. When Congress enacted the law throwing open the Indian reserves of Oklahoma for settlement, it also created of the Wichita Mountains and the plains adjacent thereto, a national forest reserve containing 60,800 acres.

By a proclamation issued by President Roosevelt, on June 2d, 1905, the whole of this National Forest Reserve was designated by authority of an act of Congress (33 Stat. 614), as a national game preserve, withdrawing the whole area from agricultural settlement and dedicating it to the preservation of wild quadrupeds and birds of national importance.

In view of the fact that this new game reserve embraced some of the best grazing grounds of what once was the great southern herd of American Bison, it occurred to the Director of the New York Zoological Park that an opportunity had been created for the founding of a Government herd of American Bison, under exceptionally favorable conditions. It seemed evident that in view of the light snowfall in Oklahoma, and the fact that formerly millions of Bison inhabited the plains of Oklahoma and Texas, all the year round,—subsisting by natural grazing throughout the winter,—that it would be entirely possible for Bison to maintain themselves at the present day, all the year round, by grazing.

Prior to 1905, it appears that no private individual nor corporation of any kind, ever had offered to the United States Government a gift of American Bison, as the nucleus of a National herd. In view of the well-known fact that no large species of quadruped can be bred and perpetuated for centuries in the confinement of zoological

gardens and parks,—even where the enclosures are as large as those in the New York Zoological Park,—it seemed reasonably certain that the only way to insure the perpetuation of the Bison species for centuries to come lies in the creation of several national herds, maintained by the Government on large areas of grazing grounds. It seemed desirable that for the encouragement of the National Government in the perpetuation of the Bison species, the scientific institutions of the country, and private individuals also, should do more than offer advice and exhortations to Congress. Accordingly, a formal cummunication was laid before the Executive Committee of the New York Zoological Society, suggesting that the Society should offer to the National Government, through the Secretary of Agriculture, as a free gift, a herd of not less than twelve pure-blood American Bison, of various ages, to serve as the nucleus of a new national herd, provided Congress would appropriate a sufficient sum of money to erect a suitable fence around a large area of grazing grounds in the Wichita Forest Reserve, and maintain the gift. This suggestion met with the instant approval of the Zoological Society, and the Director of the Park and the Secretary of the Society, Mr. Madison Grant, were instructed to take all steps that were necessary to carry it into effect. The date of this action was March 15, 1905.

On March 25, 1905, a definite offer of a nucleus herd of Bison on the condition outlined above, was made to the Government, through the Secretary of Agriculture. It met with a prompt and cordial acceptance, and the Secretary immediately directed the Bureau of Forestry to co-operate with the Zoological Society in selecting a suitable range. The Society was invited to send an agent to Oklahoma, to join a representative of the Forestry Bureau in making a careful examination of all portions of the Wichita Game Reserve, and with a view to selecting and recommending a location for the proposed range.

On November 22d, 1905, Mr. J. Alden Loring was selected as the Society's agent for the proposed examination, and he proceeded immediately to Oklahoma, for the object stated above.

On February 1st, 1906, he submitted to the Zoological Society a report, which may fairly be regarded as a model of its kind. It sets forth with ample fullness of detail the physical character of the whole of the Wichita Forest Game Reserve—its elevations, soil, vegetation, timber, grazing-grounds, water supply and climatic conditions generally. It discusses intelligently all the difficulties that are liable to be encountered in establishing a herd of Bison in that region, and finally furnishes a map showing the area selected by Mr. Loring and Mr. E. F. Morrissey, then Supervisor of the Wichita Game Reserve.

In accordance with his instructions from the Society, the bison range proposed and shown by boundaries on the map, contained twelve square miles of territory, and is situated in the western center of the Wichita Reserve as a whole.

In the area proposed as the range for the new bison herd, there are abundant grazing grounds, consisting of gently rolling prairie, covered with choice mesquite grass, buffalo grass and blue-stem. The grazing grounds are practically surrounded by several high, round-topped or rock-capped hills, and cliffs and ridges of red granite rock. Heavy growths of black-jack oak usually cover the slopes. and near the bases of these elevations, black-jack and post oak timber sometimes extend down into the level country for a quarter of a mile. In several portions of the forest there are trees sixty feet in height. The mountains, hills and timber, taken together, afford abundant shelter for the Bison from the fiercest storms of winter.

The highest peak is about 600 feet in height.

The most important grazing ground was christened by Mr. Loring "Winter Valley," "because it makes such an excellent winter range. In this we found many Buffalo wallows, and mesquite grass in sufficient quantities to winter such a herd of Buffalo as it is proposed to place on the range."

The water supply of the bison range is abundant and constant. A fine spring, situated in the northern portion of the range, is the source of Cache Creek, which flows southward through practically the entire length of the

THE BISON ON THE WAGONS AT CACHE.

bison range, and furnishes a perpetual supply of pure water. There is no impure water anywhere in the range; nor is there any possibility that impure water could flow into the range.

Mr. Loring's report was published by the Zoological Society in its Tenth Annual Report (1905), and promptly laid before the First Session of the Fifty-ninth Congress, in which Mr. Madison Grant, Secretary of the Zoological Society, and Dr. T. S. Palmer, of the Biological Survey, rendered most important service. Through the kind co-operation of Hon. John F. Lacey, of Iowa, author of the famous Lacey Bird Law; Hon. James W. Wadsworth, of New York, Chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture; Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, and other members of Congress interested in the perpetual preservation of the Bison, an item was inserted in the annual Agricultural appropriation bill, providing for an appropriation of $15,000, with which to erect a substantial steel-wire fence, seven feet six inches in height, entirely around the proposed bison range, to erect suitable shelter-sheds, a barn for the storage of hay, flood-gates across all streams, and also to purchase such supplies of hay for use during the first year as might be necessary. Without the slightest opposition, either in the House of Representatives or in the Senate, this item was passed with the appropriation bill and became a law. Forthwith the Secretary of Agriculture requested Mr. Gifford Pinchot, Chief of the Forest Service, and thereby in sole charge of the Wichita Game Reserve, to take all steps that might be necessary to carry the law into effect and fully meet the conditions proposed by the New York Zoological Society.

At the request of the Forestry Bureau, the Director of the Zoological Park prepared plans and specifications for the improvements to be made and designed a series of corrals and sheds for the handling of the Bison herd when not on the range. All these plans were approved by the Forestry Bureau, and forthwith a contract for the work of erecting the fences, corrals, sheds and other buildings was advertised. The lowest bid for the work was made by Gurley & Paine, of Denton, Tex., and the Forestry Bureau immediately executed a contract with that firm. Work

EACH BISON WAS SPRAYED WITH CRUDE OIL.

A PORTION OF THE CORRALS, SHOWING THE SHELTER.

began in the late summer of 1906, and was prosecuted thereafter with commendable diligence. It is reported by two representatives of the Zoological Society who accompanied the Bison herd to Oklahoma, that all the improvements made are of the most substantial, workmanlike and generally satisfactory character. Notwithstanding the fact that the contractors have encountered very great practical difficulties in constructing the fence over rocky ground and up and down steep hills, often necessitating the carrying of all materials by hand for long distances, the work has gone forward in a most painstaking and conscientious manner. In that dry climate, the fences of the new range and corrals should last for a great many years without renewal. All the posts were of hard wood, carefully seasoned, and specially treated, to prevent decay.

After extensive inquiries for the best candidate for the position of caretaker of the new Bison herd, the Forestry Bureau finally selected Mr. Frank Rush, who was appointed in the early autumn of 1907, under the temporary title of Forest Guard. Mr. Rush entered upon his duties in the month of September, and established a residence on the Wichita Game Reserve.*

The time selected by the Zoological Society for the shipment of the herd under the conditions most favorable to its transplantation was in October, 1907. At the request of the Society, the Forestry Bureau instructed Mr. Rush to come to New York, in order that he might become thoroughly acquainted with the herd in its home and accompany the shipment to Oklahoma.

After long and careful consideration, the Director of the Zoological Park decided that the only way in which to prevent all accidents to the Buffaloes while in transit, was that each one should be crated at the Zoological Park and transported therein to the corrals of the new bison range. Accordingly, a series of crates were prepared, and for the benefit of Buffalo shippers generally, the dimensions are given.

*On January 1, 1908, Mr. Rush was appointed Forest Supervisor of the Wichita National Forest.

## INTERIOR DIMENSIONS OF CRATES FOR AMERICAN BISON.

No. 1—For large adult bull: 9 feet long, 5 feet 6 inches high, 3 feet 6 inches wide.

No. 2—For bulls four years old and adult cows: 8 feet long, 5 feet high, 3 feet wide.

No. 3—For cows and bulls two years old: 7 feet long, 4 feet 6 inches high, 2 feet 6 inches wide.

No. 4—For calves in first year: 5 feet long, 4 feet high, 2 feet 3 inches wide.

*In order to get this crate into an Arms Palace Stock-car, it was necessary to cut off six inches of its length.

In these crates no feed boxes were built in. A door nine inches high, on strong hinges, was provided at each end, at the bottom, and both doors were arranged to bolt to the bottom very firmly when closed. The crates were smooth inside and built solidly for two feet up. The framing timbers under the bottom all were made to run lengthwise, and there were no crossboards underneath to interfere with rollers. This precaution is exceedingly necessary, because it is usually impossible to move Buffaloes in crates save on rollers. At one end, a strong door was made, to slide up and down. This door must always run easily, in order that it may be quickly dropped after an animal has been driven into a crate. Once the animal is inside, the door requires to be bolted with heavy wood-screws, put in with a monkey-wrench. To keep the rear run across from side to side, and secured by nuts and end of a crate from springing apart, two iron rods were washers.

For watering a Buffalo in a crate, the best arrangement is a wooden box, about 18 inches square, with sides six inches high, in order that it may be introduced at the feed-door and taken out again at the proper time. This is also to be used as a feed-box in feeding grain of any kind.

There are two ways in which Buffaloes may be made to enter shipping crates. The best course is by means of a long, narrow chute, with the crate placed at one end, its entrance door raised, and a man posted on top of the crate

A PORTION OF WINTER VALLEY, SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THE CORRALS.

behind the raised door, in order to drop it as soon as the animal enters. The bottom of the crate should be covered with hay, and hay should be strewn along the corral for a few feet of the distance leading into the crate. For loading a large number of Bison, it is much the best that the crates should rest upon a raised platform, similar to that in use at the Zoological Park. The other method is in some respects more difficult. It consists in throwing a lariat around the horns of the Bison, or around its neck, and dragging the animal in by main strength. This method often is useful as a last resort, and once an animal is roped, it is quickly drawn to its place.

When the bison corrals of the Zoological Park were rebuilt two years ago, a permanent chute was erected for the loading of Bison that might require to be sent away.

The following animals were selected to constitute the nucleus of the Wichita National Bison herd:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 | large bull, 5½ years old, |
| 1 | bull, 3½ years old, |
| 2 | bulls, 2½ years old, |
| 1 | spike bull, |
| 1 | bull calf, 6 months old, |
| 6 | adult cows, all breeders, |
| 1 | cow, 2½ years old, |
| 1 | cow, 1½ years old, |
| 1 | female calf, 6 months old. |
| Total, 15 | head. |

The Bison thus selected represent four distinct strains of blood. The large breeding bull is not related to any of the other members of the herd. It is the belief of the writer, based on recent studies of the development of wild animals derived from a small number of progenitors, but ranging free on large areas of territory, that on any range for animals as large as that of the Wichita Bison Range, the dangers of evil results from inbreeding are too small to be considered seriously, provided the original stock is sound and healthy. Of course it is well known that diseased parents transmit their diseases to their offspring, and the greatest evils of inbreeding arise from this source.

On October 10th, between 11 A. M. and 5.30 P. M., thirteen Bison of the Wichita herd were successfully crated and delivered at the railroad. Trouble was experienced with only two of the fifteen animals. One young cow objected to entering the crate, as also did the largest bull. With a very brief delay, however, both were eventually driven into their crates, and the whole fifteen head were placed on board the cars at Fordham Station without the slightest accident.

Through the efforts of the late Charles T. Barney, Chairman of the Executive Committee, Mr. Dudley Evans, President, and Mr. H. B. Parsons, Vice-President of the Wells-Fargo Express Company, consented that their Company should transport the two Arms Palace Horse Cars containing the Bison from St. Louis to Cache, free of charge. Mr. James C. Fargo, President of the American Express Company, also offered, on behalf of his company and the New York Central Lines, to transport the cars free of charge from New York to St. Louis. These complimentary services were rendered because of the public interest attaching to the object in view, and were equivalent to a gift to the Zoological Society of $1,000.00, or thereabouts. In fact, but for this concession on the part of the two express companies, it would have been impossible to have shipped the buffaloes by passenger train service, in which event the shipment would have been far longer in transit, and the buffaloes would have been much reduced in strength by the long journey in close confinement.

The shipment left Fordham Station, New York City, on October 11th, in charge of Chief Clerk H. R. Mitchell, of the Zoological Park, and Mr. Frank Rush, who were also accompanied by Mr. Elwin R. Sanborn, of the Zoological Park staff. Thanks to the experience and knowledge of Mr. Mitchell in matters relating to railway transportation, the journey from New York to Cache was made in seven days—the distance being 1,858 miles. Naturally, the fact that two carloads of Buffaloes were being sent from a crowded eastern city back to the southern Buffalo range, attracted great attention; and in Oklahoma,

A BAND OF COMANCHE INDIANS WHO CAME FROM CACHE TO SEE THE BISON.

especially, the interest of the public reached the highest pitch.

All persons who never have had an opportunity to become familiar with the difficulties involved in shipping a herd of large, hoofed animals by rail, should be advised that such an undertaking involves very serious difficulties and demands first-class ability. In his narrative of the transportation of the herd from the Zoological Park to the Wichita Reserve, published in the Zoological Society's Bulletin No. 28, page 412, Mr. Elwin R. Sanborn records the following statement:—

"It would be churlish and a neglect unpardonable not to award to Mr. Mitchell praise for the admirable manner in which the details of the transportation were executed. In every instance, his knowledge of railroad methods and his tireless energy overcame obstacles which would have meant hardship and perhaps death to some of the Bison, and their safe arrival at Cache was due absolutely to his splendid work."

On reaching the town of Cache, it was found that Mr. W. R. Mattoon, Acting Supervisor, in charge of the whole Wichita Reserve, had perfected arrangements for transporting the animals from the railway to the range. A caravan of wagons was found awaiting the arrival of the shipment. Forthwith the crates were loaded upon the wagons and hauled twelve miles across the prairie to the new bison range. On arrival there, the crates were, without any great difficulty, unloaded in the corrals, and the Buffaloes were liberated. None of the animals had sustained the slightest injury, and all arrived at their new home in excellent condition.

In establishing the nucleus herd of Bison in its new home, there is but one danger which affords ground for anxiety. The Wichita Reserve is within the range of the cattle-tick which produces Texas fever, and inasmuch as cattle have previously been grazing over the whole area of the Wichita Game Reserve, it is necessary that special care shall be taken to eliminate the presence of that pest from the range. Mr. Rush and Mr. Mattoon have made a careful study of the situation, and have determined upon a plan which certainly promises to be successful. In the

first place, the whole area of the Bison corrals has been burned over. In addition to this, all the animals were sprayed with crude petroleum before they were taken from their crates. It is the intention of the managers of the herd to spray the animals annually, in case it should prove necessary. A close watch will be maintained for evidences of the presence of the Texas fever tick, and if any are found to have reached any of the Buffaloes, they will be immediately destroyed by the spraying operation.

It is also intended, as a further precaution, to burn over about 200 acres of the bison range adjoining the corrals, and surround it by a temporary fence, in order that the herd may be kept entirely under control and close observation during the period that it will be in danger of coming in contact with the fever tick.

The Zoological Society has every confidence in the judgment of Mr. Rush and Mr. Mattoon, and believe that the intelligent efforts which they are now putting forth for the maintenance of the herd will be crowned with complete success.

Since the arrival of the herd in its new home, two calves have been born, one male and one female, both of which are vigorous specimens and seem likely to survive.

We confidently look forward to the increase of the Wichita national herd at a rapid rate, and there is every reason to believe that within a very few years a herd of more than one hundred animals will be the result. It is expected and hoped that American elk, prong-horned antelope and mule deer will be liberated in the bison range, and that they will there thrive and multiply along with their natural neighbors, the Bison. There is now a small herd of wild white-tailed deer inhabiting the rough mountain tops and timber of the bison range, and now that they are fully protected, they should increase to satisfactory numbers.

This completes the history of the founding of the Wichita national Bison herd up to the present date.

We especially commend to the attention of the public the fact that the national Government quickly responded to the invitation of private individuals,—or to speak more

correctly, of a scientific corporation,—to join it in this effort for the perpetual preservation of the American Bison species.

It is highly desirable that all friends of the American Bison should show a practical interest in this work by taking an active part in it and helping to share the initial burden. It is reasonably safe to assume that Congress can be persuaded to establish other national herds of Bison in other portions of the United States, provided other individuals, or scientific bodies, will take the initiative in the same manner that was so successfully taken by the New York Zoological Society.

SUPPOSED REMAINS OF CHIEF POUND-MAKER'S LAST BIG BISON SLAUGHTER.

# CENSUS OF LIVING AMERICAN BISON ON JANUARY 1st, 1908.

COMPILED BY WILLIAM T. HORNADAY.

| OWNER AND LOCATION | MALES | FEMALES | YOUNG BORN 1907 | TOTAL ON JAN. 1, 1908 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **UNITED STATES** | | | | |
| ARIZONA: | | | | |
| Grand Canyon Game Preserve—C. J. Jones | 12 | 2 | 1 | 14 |
| ARKANSAS: | | | | |
| Wiener—Albert Huber | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| CALIFORNIA: | | | | |
| San Francisco—Golden Gate Park | 11 | 7 | 2 | 18 |
| COLORADO: | | | | |
| Denver—City Park | 6 | 10 | 2 | 16 |
| DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: | | | | |
| Washington—National Zoological Park | 3 | 5 | 0 | 8 |
| ILLINOIS: | | | | |
| Chicago—Lincoln Park | 7 | 6 | 5 | 13 |
| IOWA: | | | | |
| Bancroft—C. J. Lenander | 4 | 8 | 2 | 12 |
| Buffalo Centre—C. E. Mallory | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Davenport—City Park | 1 | 7 | 1 | 8 |
| Keokuk—Rand Park | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| KANSAS: | | | | |
| Belvidere—Soldier Creek Park | 12 | 15 | 8 | 27 |
| MASSACHUSETTS: | | | | |
| Newtonville—Norumbega Park | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| West Brookfield—Indian Rock Farm | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| MICHIGAN: | | | | |
| Detroit—Belle Isle Park | 1 | 3 | 0 | 4 |
| Pontiac—Joshua Hill | 2 | 3 | 1 | 5 |
| MINNESOTA: | | | | |
| Buckman—John Schmolke | 1 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| Cardigan—James J. Hill | 4 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| MISSOURI: | | | | |
| St. Louis—Forest Park | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| MONTANA: | | | | |
| Kalispel—Estate of C. E. Conrad | 30 | 50 | 24 | 80 |
| Ronan—Michel Pablo | 106 | 134 | 49 | 240* |
| NEBRASKA: | | | | |
| Friend—J. W. Gilbert | 5 | 2 | 1 | 7 |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE: | | | | |
| Newport—Blue Mountain Forest Association (Corbin Herd) | 65 | 71 | 20 | 136 |
| NEW YORK: | | | | |
| Buffalo—Zoological Garden | 5 | 2 | 2 | 7 |
| Cohocton—B. G. Veeder | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| New York City—Zoological Park | 14 | 19 | 10 | 33 |
| (Also see OKLAHOMA Preserve). | | | | |
| Central Park Menagerie | 1 | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| Brooklyn—Prospect Park | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| OHIO: | | | | |
| Cincinnati—Zoological Garden | 10 | 11 | 6 | 21 |
| South Newberry—W. B. Cleveland | 3 | 4 | .... | 7 |
| Toledo—City Park | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |

* As counted by an agent of the Canadian Government, under the direction of Mr. Howard Douglas. The sexes were not counted, and the division has been arrived at by the rules of proportion, based on the 398 head previously taken to Canada from this herd.

## CENSUS OF LIVING AMERICAN BISON ON JAN. 1st, 1908—*Continued.*

| OWNER AND LOCATION | MALES | FEMALES | YOUNG BORN 1907 | TOTAL ON JAN. 1, 1908 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| OKLAHOMA: | | | | |
| Wichita Game Reserve—U.S. Government | 7 | 8 | 2 | 15 |
| Bliss—101 Ranch—Miller Brothers | 18 | 18 | 0 | 36 |
| Pawnee—Major J. W. Lillie | 10 | 9 | .... | 19 |
| PENNSYLVANIA: | | | | |
| Philadelphia Zoological Garden | 4 | 3 | 2 | 7 |
| Pittsburg—Highland Park Zoo. Garden | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| SOUTH DAKOTA: | | | | |
| Fort Pierre—James Philip | about 63 | about 95 | 32 | 158 |
| TEXAS: | | | | |
| Goodnight—Charles Goodnight | 35? | 35? | 21 | 70 |
| UTAH: | | | | |
| Salt Lake City—John E. Dooly | 12 | 23 | 11 | 35 |
| WISCONSIN: | | | | |
| Milwaukee—City Park | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| WYOMING: | | | | |
| Yellowstone National Park—Government Herds. Also see under "Wild Buffaloes." | 27 | 34 | 5 | 61 |
| Dot Island, Yellowstone Park | 4 | 4 | 2 | 8 |
| Wolf—Eaton Brothers | 5 | 5 | 0 | 10 |
| **CANADA** | | | | |
| ALBERTA: | | | | |
| Banff—Rocky Mountain Park of Canada | 30 | 37 | 16 | 67 |
| Elk Island Park | 177* | 221* | 81 | 398 |
| ATHABASCA: | | | | |
| See under "Wild Buffaloes" | | | | |
| MANITOBA: | | | | |
| Winnipeg—Silver Heights Park | 7 | 3 | 1 | 10 |
| ONTARIO: | | | | |
| Toronto—Riverdale Park | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| **EUROPE** | | | | |
| BELGIUM: | | | | |
| Antwerp—Zoological Gardens | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| ENGLAND: | | | | |
| Haggerston Castle—C. J. Leyland | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| London—Zoological Gardens | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Woburn Park—Duke of Bedford | 15 | 19 | 9 | 34 |
| GERMANY: | | | | |
| Berlin—Zoological Gardens | 3 | 2 | 2 | 5 |
| Breslau—Zoological Gardens | 2 | 1 | † | 3 |
| Dusseldorf—Zoological Gardens | 2 | 3 | 0 | 5 |
| Frankfort, A.M.—Zoological Gardens | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| Hamburg—Zoological Gardens | 2 | 3 | 0 | 5 |
| Stellingen, near Hamb.—Carl Hagenbeck | 4 | 8 | 0 | 12 |
| Hanover—Zoological Gardens | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Cologne—Zoological Gardens | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| Leipzig—Zoological Gardens | 3 | 4 | 1 | 7 |
| AUSTRIA: | | | | |
| Slawentzitz, U. Selesia—Prince Hohenlohe | 8 | 15 | 5 | 23 |
| Bohemia—The Prince T | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| NETHERLANDS: | | | | |
| Amsterdam—Zoological Gardens | 2 | 3 | 1 | 5 |
| Rotterdam—Zoological Gardens | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Hilversum—F. E. Blaauw's Graveland | 2 | 4 | 1 | 6 |
| RUSSIA: | | | | |
| Askania-Nova—Friedrich Falz-Fein | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 |

### AMERICAN BISON RUNNING WILD.

In Yellowstone Park, estimated by General S. B. M. Young..... 25
In Athabasca, Canada, estimated by E. T. Seton and Mounted Police.....300

* Adults purchased in 1907 from M. Pablo, Ronan, Montana.
† One calf born and sold during year 1907.

# BUFFALO-DOMESTIC HYBRIDS, "CATTALOES."

| OWNER AND LOCATION | TOTAL ON JANUARY 1, 1908 | |
|---|---|---|
| **UNITED STATES** | | |
| ARIZONA: Grand Canyon Game Preserve—C. J. Jones | 57 | 11 males.<br>46 females.<br>9 calves in 1907. |
| IOWA: Bancroft—C. J. Lenander | 2 | 1 ½ breed.<br>1 ¾ breed. |
| KANSAS: Belvidere, Kiowa County—Soldier Creek Park | 1 | ½ breed calf. |
| MINNESOTA: Buckman—John Schmolke | 5 | |
| Cardigan—James J. Hill | 12 | 3 males.<br>9 females.<br>2 ¾ blood calves, born 1907. |
| MONTANA: Ronan—Charles Allard | about 40 | |
| OKLAHOMA: Pawnee—Major J. W. Lillie | 33 | |
| Bliss—101 Ranch, Miller Brothers | 1 | |
| SOUTH DAKOTA: Fort Pierre—James Philip | 8 | |
| TEXAS: Goodnight—Charles Goodnight | about 100 | Bred to ⅛ and $\frac{1}{16}$. |
| UTAH: Salt Lake City—John E. Dooly | 1 | Male, ½ Hereford, infertile. |
| **CANADA** | | |
| ALBERTA: Banff—Rocky Mountain Park of Canada. | 13 | |
| ONTARIO: Bobcaygeon—Mossom Boyd Company | 43 | 9 males and 26 females, as follows:<br>1 ¾ bison bull.<br>1 ⅝ bison bull.<br>3 ¼ bison bulls.<br>4 ⅛ bison bulls.<br>4 ¾ bison cows.<br>3 ½ bison cows.<br>10 ¼ bison cows.<br>9 ⅛ bison cows.<br>8 calves born in 1907, as follows:<br>3 ⅜ bison calves, the product of a ¼ bull bison and ½ bison cows.<br>5 ¼ bison calves, the product of a ¼ bison bull and ¼ bison cows. |
| QUEBEC: Quebec—Holt, Renfrew & Company | 1 | |
| **EUROPE** | | |
| ENGLAND: Haggerston Castle—C. J. Leyland | 19 | |
| London—Zoological Gardens | 1 | Hybrid between American and European bisons. |
| RUSSIA: Askania Nova—Friedrich Falz-Fein. (South Russia.) | 8 | 3 half-breed males.<br>1 ¾ bison male.<br>1 half-breed female.<br>2 three-quarter bison females.<br>1 one-quarter breed female. |

# SUMMARY.

## AMERICAN BISON, OF PURE BLOOD

| | MALES | FEMALES | CALVES IN 1907 | TOTAL ON JAN. 1, 1908 | TOTAL IN 1903 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Captive in the United States | 506 | 610 | 203 | 1116 | 969 |
| Captive in Canada | 214 | 262 | 98 | 476 | 41 |
| Total in America | 720 | 872 | 301 | 1592 | 1010 |
| Captive in Europe | 54 | 76 | 22 | 130 | 109 |
| Total in Captivity | 774 | 948 | 323 | 1722 | 1119 |
| Wild Bison in the United States, Estimated | | | | 25 | |
| Wild Bison in Canada, Estimated | | | | 300 | |
| Total pure blood Bison, Jan. 1, 1908 | | | | 2047 | |
| Number of owners of pure blood Bison, in America | | | | 45 | |
| Number of owners of pure blood Bison, in Europe | | | | 19 | |

## BUFFALO-DOMESTIC HYBRIDS, "CATTALOES"

| | 1907 | 1903 |
|---|---|---|
| In the United States | 260 | 243 |
| In Canada | 57 | 17 |
| In Europe | 28 | 21 |
| Total on January 1, 1908 | 345 | 281 |

## NOTES ON THE CENSUS.

THE CANADIAN BISON HERD.—The most important event of 1907 in the life history of the American Bison was the action of the Canadian Government in purchasing the entire Pablo-Allard herd of *six hundred and twenty-eight* animals, and transporting 398 of them to Elk Island Park, Canada. Of the 240 Bison still remaining on the Flathead range, all save 10 head belong to Canada, and will be removed during 1908. No enumeration of the sexes and the calves remaining in Montana has ever been made, and the division of the herd of 240 head into males, females and calves, as shown in this census, has been made by the rules of proportion, using the known quantities in the 398 head already taken to Canada, and reported upon by Howard Douglas.

Inasmuch as it was impossible to induce the United States Government to purchase the Pablo-Allard herd, and forever maintain it on the Flathead Reservation, the next best thing was that it should pass into the hands of the Canadian Government, and be located on the upper half of the former range of the species. In view of the breaking up of the Flathead Indian Reservation, and its opening to settlement, it was no longer possible for Mr. Pablo to maintain his herd, either there or elsewhere.

The Canadian Government deserves to be sincerely congratulated upon its wisdom, its foresight and its genuine enterprise in providing $157,000 for the purchase of the Pablo herd, in addition to the cost of transporting the animals, and fencing Elk Island Park. It is for the Canadians to write the full history of this important transaction, and record the names of the men who are entitled to the credit for the grand coup by which Canada secured for her people the finest herd of American Bison in the world. The friends of the Bison may indeed be thankful that the great northwestern herd is not to be scattered to the ends of the earth, and finally disappear in the unstable hands of private individuals.

THE CATTALO.—Every owner of a valuable herd of pure-blood Bison who feels inclined to experiment in the production of cattaloes, or crosses between the Bison

and domestic cattle, should first consider the possibility of seriously impairing the reputation and value of his Bison herd. If an owner is *willing to dedicate his herd* to the production of animals of mixed breed, that is his affair. It seems perfectly clear, however, that every Bison herd which contains cattaloes is bound to be regarded with doubt by persons who are seeking to purchase pure blooded Bison. In selecting calves for sale out of a mixed herd, it is not always possible for even the best experts to recognize a strain of domestic blood that exists in a supposedly pure-blooded animal. I could cite two instances in illustration of this, wherein calves that were sold as of pure blood afterward proved to be otherwise, and were therefore valueless.

It is a satisfaction to know that Col. C. J. Jones ("Buffalo" Jones), known to the world as the pioneer breeder of the cattalo, has received from the United States Government authority to use as a range an adequate amount of grazing grounds on the western side of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, on which he has inaugurated the most important experiment in cross-breeding the Bison that ever has been made. The effort is devoted wholly to the production of cattaloes, and its results are awaited with keen interest. The moment Col. Jones finds a way to produce hybrids with ease and certainty, the future of the new breed is assured.

THE WILD BISON OF ATHABASCA.—I think it was in 1902 that the Canadian Government wisely enacted a law prohibiting the killing of any of the so-called "Wood Bison" that range in the uninhabited region immediately to the westward of Smith's Landing on the Athabasca River. While all unconcealed hunting ceased, it is probable that the Indians and half-breeds of that region killed many a Bison surreptitiously, for food. Two years ago it was reported that the gray wolves were devouring the young calves, because the Bison lived in such small bands that the bulls were unable to protect their young offspring.

Last year, Mr. Ernest Thompson Seton visited the region inhabited by the wild Bison of Athabasca, and saw 35 individuals, three of which were young calves. From

his observations, and facts gathered by him, he estimates the total number of Athabasca Bison at "not less than 250 nor more than 600. If I must fix upon a definite figure as my estimate, I will say 300." On this point, the following from Mr. Howard Douglas, Superintendent of the Rocky Mountain Park at Banff, dated October 28, 1907, is of general interest:—

"I have got the best information I can procure with regard to the herd running wild in the North, and regret having to report that they are decreasing, owing to the timber wolves killing the young calves, so that when there were supposed to be nearly six hundred head a few years ago, the estimate now is only about three hundred, with very little young stock among them, and unless drastic measures are taken soon there will be none left. The Government sent in an Inspector of the Northwest Mounted Police during the past Summer, and his report corroborates the statements made. From this report I have no doubt that some means will be taken to protect the herd in the future."

The Bison in the Yellowstone Park.—In his annual report for 1907 as Superintendent of the Yellowstone National Park, General S. B. M. Young reports as follows on the Bison, captive and wild:—

"The 29 Buffalo in the fenced pasture near Mammoth produced only 5 calves. One old cow in this herd died in June. The calves are hardy. This herd, with the exception of the two original old bulls, was safely conducted to the Lamar Valley on October 12 and 13, where there is superior grazing, and where they will be herded during the day time in fair weather and secured in the 600-acre pasture field during the night time and in foul weather. The grazing in the Mammoth pasture has not been excellent, and it has been necessary to feed hay to this herd all summer. The 28 Buffalo taken to the Lamar Valley in May last have not been fed hay and are in better condition than the Mammoth herd. The Lamar herd produced no calves. The united herd numbers 59 (25 males and 34 females), not including the 2 old bulls which have been advertised for sale.

"Of the original wild Buffalo in the park signs of 6 are reported on the Madison Plateau, southwest corner of the park; 4 were reported seen in Hayden Valley, their old habitat, in August, and signs of 15 are reported on Mirror Plateau and Specimen Ridge, 10 miles south of Soda Butte. Total number estimated to be 25."

NEW YORK, January 31, 1908. W. T. H.

# CONSTITUTION OF THE AMERICAN BISON SOCIETY.

## *ARTICLE I.—NAME*

The name of this organization shall be The American Bison Society.

## *ARTICLE II.—OBJECTS*

The objects of this Society shall be the permanent preservation and increase of the American Bison.

## *ARTICLE III.—MEMBERSHIP*

Section 1.—The membership of this Society shall consist of Associate Members, Members, Life Members, and Patrons.

Section 2.—Any person in sympathy with the objects of this Society may become an Associate Member by paying the prescribed dues.

Any person in sympathy with the objects of this Society may become a Patron, Life Member, or Member upon election by the Executive Committee and payment of the prescribed fees or dues.

Section 3.—The dues of an Associate Member shall be One Dollar, payable annually. The dues of a Member shall be five dollars, payable annually. The fee of a Life Member shall be one hundred dollars. The fee of a Patron shall be one thousand dollars.

Section. 4.—A member may be expelled from the Society upon the written recommendation of any officer, by a majority vote of the members of the Executive Committee present at any meeting, provided notice of such proposed action, with reasons therefor, be sent to the member and to the Executive Committee at least one week before such meeting.

## *ARTICLE IV.—GOVERNMENT*

Section 1.—The governing body of this Society shall consist of a Board of Managers of twenty-seven persons, divided into three groups of nine each. The tenure of office of the Managers shall be three years, but only nine Managers' terms can expire by limitation in any one year. Therefore, at each annual meeting of the Society, nine new members shall be elected by ballot of a majority of the members present, due notice having been given in advance to all members.

Section 2.—The Board of Managers shall elect each year at its annual meeting, from its own members, by ballot and a majority vote, a President, two Vice-Presidents, Secretary, and Treasurer, and five persons to form, with the President and Secretary, the Executive Committee of the Society. Honorary officers, each to serve a term of one year, may be elected at the discretion of the Executive Committee.

Section 3.—Vacancies occurring in the Board of Managers and Executive Committee may be filled by the Executive Committee to complete the year in which they occur.

Section 4.—At the annual meeting a Nominating Committee, consisting of three members, shall be appointed by the presiding officer; their duties shall be to present a list of candidates to fill vacancies on the Board of Managers.

## *ARTICLE V.—DUTIES OF OFFICERS*

Section 1.—The duties of the officers shall be such as pertain to their respective offices in similar societies. The President shall be ex-officio chairman of the Board of Managers and of the Executive Committee.

Section 2.—The Vice-Presidents shall perform the duties of the President, in his absence, in the order of seniority of office.

Section 3.—The Secretary shall record the proceedings of the Society of its Board of Managers, and of its Executive Committee, in books to be kept for the purpose; shall have charge of all records belonging to the Society, and of its publications; shall conduct the correspondence of the Society and keep a record thereof; shall inform members, Managers, and officers of their election; and shall give notice of all meetings, and inform the Managers and officers of all matters requiring their action.

Section 4.—The Treasurer shall collect all bills and assessments due the Society; shall pay from the funds of the Society all bills duly approved by the President, or by three members of the Executive Committee; shall send to the Secretary once a month the names and addresses of all new members He shall also furnish, at the request of the Executive Committee, a statement of the financial condition of the Society.

## *ARTICLE VI.—MEETINGS*

Section 1.—There shall be an annual meeting of the Society, for the election of Managers and other general purposes, on the second Thursday of January.

Section 2.—Special meetings may be called upon seven days' notice by the President, or on a written application signed by three members of the Board of Managers, stating the object of said meeting.

Section 3.—The annual meeting of the Board of Managers shall be held immediately after the annual meeting of the members of the Society, and other meetings may be held at such times as the President or Executive Committee may deem desirable. Five members of the Board shall constitute a quorum.

Section 4.—Meetings of the Executive Committee may be held at such times and places as may be appointed by the President, or, in his absence, by the Secretary, and three days' notice of each meeting shall be given. Three members constitute a quorum.

Section 5.—The order of business shall be as follows:—

Reading records of previous meeting.
Reports of Committees.
Reading communications.
Unfinished business.
New business.

Cushing's Manual shall be the authority for the decision of disputed questions of order and debate.

## *ARTICLE VII.—AMENDMENTS*

Amendments or alterations of the Constitution may be made by a two-thirds vote of a meeting of the Board of Managers at any meeting, provided written notice of the proposed change shall have been sent by mail to every member of the Board of Managers not less than seven days previous to said meeting.

# MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN BISON SOCIETY.

## LIFE MEMBERS.

BAYLIES, WALTER C. ..... Boston, Mass.
BREMER, Dr. J. L. ..... Boston, Mass.
BRINSMADE, CHARLES LYMAN ..... Brooklyn, N. Y.
BRUCE, Miss M. W. ..... New York City
CARNEGIE, ANDREW ..... New York City
*COLLARD, Mrs. GEORGE W. ..... New York City
CONARROE, Mrs. GEORGE N. ..... Philadelphia, Pa.
CORBIN, AUSTIN ..... New York City
EDGELL, GEORGE S. ..... New York City
EISENBREY, Mrs. W. HARRISON ..... Haverford, Pa.
INCHES, GEORGE B. ..... North Grafton, Mass.
*KENNARD, Mrs. MARTIN P. ..... Boston, Mass.
PHILLIPS, Dr. JOHN C. ..... Boston, Mass.
PHILLIPS, JOHN M. ..... Pittsburg, Pa.
PRATT, GEORGE D. ..... New York City
THAYER, EZRA RIPLEY ..... Boston, Mass.
THAYER, Mrs. EZRA RIPLEY ..... Boston, Mass.
THAYER, JOHN E. ..... Lancaster, Mass.
UNDERWOOD, WILLIAM LYMAN ..... Belmont, Mass.
WADSWORTH, C. S. ..... Middletown, Conn.
WASHBURN, Hon. CHARLES G. ..... Worcester, Mass.
WILLIAMS, GIBSON T. ..... Buffalo, N. Y.
WOLCOTT, PRESCOTT ..... Readville, Mass.

*Deceased.

# MEMBERS.

ADAMS, BROOKS.....Quincy, Mass.
ADAMS, GEORGE E.....Chicago, Ill.
AIKEN, JOHN A.....Greenfield, Mass.
ALDRICH, CHARLES F.....Worcester, Mass.
ALLEN, C. L.....Worcester, Mass.
ALLEN, EDWARD JAY.....Philadelphia, Pa.
ALLEN, GLOVER M.....Cambridge, Mass.
ANDERSON, A. A.....New York City
BAACHUS, F. A.....Chicago, Ill.
BARTON, CHARLES S.....Worcester, Mass.
BASSETT, GEORGE M.....Worcester, Mass.
BAYNES, ERNEST HAROLD.....Meriden, N. H.
BELMONT, AUGUST, Jr.....New York City
BENKARD, T. H.....New York City
BENSON, ALEXANDER .....Philadelphia, Pa.
BIGELOW, HENRY B.....Cohassett, Mass.
BIGELOW, JOSEPH S.....Cohassett, Mass.
BLAKE, GEORGE F.....Worcester, Mass.
BLAKE, R. P.....Boston, Mass.
BLAKE, Miss SUSAN T.....Melrose, Mass.
BOAL, CHARLES T.....Chicago, Ill.
BOARDMAN, W. J.....Washington, D. C.
BONAPARTE, CHARLES J.....Baltimore, Md.
BOOTH, HENRY D.....
BOWDICH, CHARLES P.....Boston, Mass.
BRENCHAUD, J.....Yonkers, N. Y.
BRIDGHAN, JOSEPH.....E. Providence Centre, R. I.
BRIDGMAN, HERBERT L.....Brooklyn, N. Y.
BROOKS, JOHN HENRY.....Boston, Mass.
BROWN, F. F.....New York City
BROWN, LUTHER.....Worcester, Mass.
BUCHANAN, J. A.....Washington, D. C.
BULKELEY, JOSEPH R.....New York City
BUMPUS, Dr. H. C.....New York City
BURLEIGH, GEORGE W.....New York City
BURNHAM, JOHN A.....Boston, Mass.
BURTON, ARIEL .....Deephaven, Minn.
CABOT, CHARLES M.....Boston, Mass.
CABOT, W. R.....Boston, Mass.
CAESAR, HENRY A.....New York City
CAMMANN, KATHARINE L.....New York City
CAREY, ARTHUR A.....Waltham, Mass.
CARNEGIE, T. MORRIS.....New York City
CAVE, EDWARD .....New York City
CHAMPOLLION, ANDRE.....New York City
CHANLER, JOHN ARMSTRONG.....Cobham, Va.
CHASE, W. H.....Leominster, Mass.
CHAUNCEY, CHARLES.....Philadelphia, Pa.
CLARK, Miss F.....Philadelphia, Pa.
CLEMENT, HAZEN .....Boston, Mass.
COATES, WILLIAM M.....Philadelphia, Pa.
COFFIN, W. E.....New York City
COLLINS, PALMER .....Pittsburg, Pa.
CONVERSE, JOHN H.....Philadelphia, Pa.

COOLIDGE, HAROLD J. ..... Boston, Mass.
COOLIDGE, J. T. ..... Boston, Mass.
COX, JOHN LYMAN ..... Philadelphia, Pa.
CRANE, ALBERT ..... Stamford, Conn.
CROSBY, MAUNSELL S. ..... Rhinebeck, N. Y.
DALTON, C. H. ..... Boston, Mass.
DANIELS, F. H. ..... Worcester, Mass.
DAVIS, EDWARD L. ..... Worcester, Mass.
DAVIS, Mrs. H. C. ..... Philadelphia, Pa.
DEGENER, I. F. ..... New York City
DERBY, ROGER ALDEN ..... New York City
DEWEY, FRANCIS ..... Worcester, Mass.
DEWEY, GEORGE F. ..... Worcester, Mass.
DICH, Mrs. E. R. ..... New York City
DIENST, A. P. ..... New York City
DIMON, HAMPTON ..... Philadelphia, Pa.
DOOLY, JOHN E. ..... Salt Lake City, Utah
DUMONT, WILLIAM C. ..... New York City
DUTCHER, WILLIAM ..... New York City
DYCHE, Prof. L. L. ..... Lawrence, Kansas
EATON, FRANCIS G. ..... St. Louis, Mo.
EATON, HOWARD ..... Wolf, Wyoming
EDWARDS, H. A. ..... Albany, N. Y.
ELROD, Prof. MORTON J. ..... Missoula, Mont.
EMERSON, NATHANIEL W. ..... Boston, Mass.
ESTABROOK, A. T. ..... Boston, Mass.
EUSTIS, F. A. ..... Boston, Mass.
EVANS, WINTHROP R. ..... Everett, Mass.
EVERETT, Dr. O. H. ..... Worcester, Mass.
FAY, WALDO ..... Southboro, Mass.
FISHER, L. G. ..... Chicago, Ill.
FITZGERALD, DESMOND ..... Boston, Mass
FORBES, ALEXANDER ..... Milton, Mass.
FREEMAN, Miss HARRIET E. ..... Boston, Mass.
FRENCH, F. H. ..... Davenport, Iowa
GAGE, Dr. HOMER ..... Worcester, Mass.
GAGE, T. H. ..... Worcester, Mass.
*GARDINER, Dr. EDWARD G. ..... Boston, Mass.
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FRESHWATER POND IN MONTANA NATIONAL BISON RANGE.
Southeastern portion, Mission Mountains in the distance.
Photograph by Dr. C. Hart Merriam.

# SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN BISON SOCIETY

OBJECT:
THE PERMANENT PRESERVATION AND INCREASE OF
THE AMERICAN BISON

1908-1909

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# THE AMERICAN BISON SOCIETY
## 1908-1909

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GRAZING GROUNDS AND WOODED SHELTER, MONTANA BISON RANGE.
Photograph by Dr. C. Hart Merriam.

# REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT ON THE FOUNDING OF THE MONTANA NATIONAL BISON HERD.

IT is a great satisfaction to be able to report the founding of the Montana Bison Herd as a practically-accomplished fact. The details remaining to complete the task are merely matters of routine, the cost of which is fully provided for, and before this Society issues another annual report, the finishing touches to the work will have been given. As a compensation for labor performed, we have the privilege of writing this history.

## I. The Bison Range in Congress.

It will be remembered that at the first annual meeting of the Bison Society, in January, 1907, the president called attention to the impending opening to settlement of the Flathead Indian Reservation, and stated that the time seemed auspicious for the founding of a national bison herd somewhere in that area. He requested authority and funds for the making of a careful examination of the Flathead Reservation, by Professor Morton J. Elrod, with a full report on conditions, and a recommendation regarding the range most suitable for a national herd. The authority and the appropriation were both granted, and active work immediately began.

In January, 1908, Professor Elrod's report was received, and as soon as possible thereafter was printed in full in the first annual report of the Society. It recommended a site at Ravalli, consisting of a minimum of 20 square miles, and a maximum ideal range of 28 square miles. The area selected contained fine grazing grounds, well supplied with grass, water and shelter, on which a bison herd could be self-supporting all the year round.

The success achieved by the New York Zoological Society in the founding of the Wichita National Bison Herd seemed to point out the way by which a similar result might be secured in Montana. Congress had been found quickly responsive to a proposal that private individuals

should join the national government in a measure intended to preserve the bison for a long period. It was proposed that a similar plan should be formulated for the founding of a national herd in Montana, and the necessary authority to act was given to the president.

In view of all circumstances, including a certain amount of criticism that has been aimed at Congress on account of the American bison, we deem it of interest to the public that a brief statement regarding the real attitude of Congress toward the bison should here be recorded.

In the belief that Congress would receive with serious attention a proposition of reasonable proportions, based on good business principles and common sense, a plan was formulated. It proposed that the national government should furnish a satisfactory bison range, and that the Bison Society should, at its own expense, provide a nucleus herd of pure-blood bison, and present it to the government as soon as the range could be made ready to receive it. It seemed to be the duty of the American people to do something more for the preservation of the bison than merely to exhort Congress to spend money, and bear the entire burden.

Although no time had been wasted, it was late in the second session of the 60th Congress that the Society's proposal was finally ready for presentation. On March 2nd, 1908, the president of the Society went to Washington to secure the introduction of a bill, and open the campaign. A careful study of the situation finally led to the conclusion that success could best be achieved by Senator Joseph M. Dixon, of Montana, and through a bill introduced and first reported upon in the Senate.

The lateness of the beginning constituted a serious handicap for that session of Congress; but at the end of a prolonged interview Senator Dixon announced his readiness to draw a bill, introduce it, and take charge of the campaign necessary in its behalf. His original bill, (Senate No. 6159), was introduced on March 16th, 1908, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, of which Senator Dixon was Chairman.

In view of the fact that the Appraisement Commission, then fixing values on the lands of the Flathead Reservation, would not report until late in the year 1908, it was

Yours very truly.
Jos. M. Dixon

quite impossible for anyone to know at that time how much the lands desired for the bison range would cost. In order to be well within bounds, Senator Dixon asked in his bill for $30,000 with which to purchase the minimum area, (twenty square miles), and for $10,000 with which to erect around it a wire fence suitable to hold bison.

The full text of the original bill is as follows:—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the President is hereby directed to reserve and except from the unalloted lands now embraced within the Flathead Indian Reservation, in the State of Montana, not to exceed twelve thousand eight hundred acres of said lands, near the confluence of the Pend d'Oreille and Jocko rivers, for a permanent national bison range for the herd of bison to be presented by the American Bison Society.

Sec. 2. That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of thirty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to pay the confederated tribes of the Flathead, Kootenai, and Upper Pend d'Oreille, and such other Indians and persons holding tribal relations or may rightfully belong on said Flathead Indian Reservation the appraised value of said lands as shall be fixed and determined under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved April twenty-third, nineteen hundred and four, entitled "An Act for the survey and allotment of lands now embraced within the limits of the Flathead Indian Reservation, in the State of Montana, and the sale and disposal of all surplus lands after allotment."

Sec. 3. That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to inclose said lands with a good and substantial fence and to erect thereon the necessary sheds and buildings for the proper care and maintenance of the said bison; and there is hereby appropriated therefor, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of ten thousand dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary.

On April 6th the bill was favorably reported to the Senate, and attached to the Committee's report as exhibits, were letters from Edmund H. Seymour and William T. Hornaday, and the entire matter of the Bison Society's first annual report, except the illustrations. The full text of the Committee's report on the bill is as follows:

The Committee on Indian Affairs, having had under consideration the bill (S. 6159) providing for the establishment of a national bison range, report the same back with the recommendation that it do pass, with amendments.

For many years it has been a matter of much concern to citizens of this country that no systematic effort has been made to preserve

from final extinction the last remnant of the American buffaloes. The national movement for their permanent preservation on a national buffalo range began in June, 1904. In December, 1905, a meeting was held in New York City, at which was organized the American Bison Society, for the express purpose of devising ways and means for the establishment of a national bison range somewhere in the Northwest which might be set apart for the preservation, by the Government, of a herd of buffalo under the care and control of the National Government. In this movement many distinguished and patriotic citizens have enlisted, and it is through the efforts of these gentlemen that a thorough investigation has been made of the number of buffalo yet remaining and some intelligent efforts put forth to find a suitable location for the permanent preservation of this historic animal. The rapid settlement of the public range lands of the Western States, which was the native habitat of the buffalo, has made it difficult to point out any specific location where sufficient land could be secured for the purpose without interfering with the settlement of the country. A year ago an agent of the American Bison Society was authorized to make a thorough investigation of all of the proposed sites where it was possible to establish a permanent range in accordance with the wishes of the society. Special attention was called to the Flathead Indian Reservation, in western Montana, on account of the fact that the great Pablo-Allard bison herd had grown up on that reservation, from 30 animals to a total of 639 head, not counting between 200 and 300 head previously sold. The history of that herd has amply demonstrated the fact that bison suitably located on the Flathead Reservation could live all the year round by grazing, and without being fed on hay.

Unfortunately, the society came into existence just one year too late to prevent the sale and the removal to Canada of the Pablo-Allard herd, the Canadian government having two years ago, at an expense of about $200,000, purchased and transported the Pablo-Allard herd to northwestern Canada. The Flathead Reservation is to be opened next year under the act of Congress passed April 28, 1904, and if anything is to be done toward securing the proposed range on that reservation, which has been visited and recommended by the agents of the American Bison Society, it must be done at the present session of Congress, as the lands will be no longer available after they are thrown open to settlement.

The American Bison Society have agreed to purchase at their own expense sufficient buffalo as a nucleus for the proposed herd, provided the Government will secure the land and fence the same. Prof. M. J. Elrod, of the University of Montana, who was detailed to make the examination of the proposed location, has strongly recommended the site on the Flathead Reservation, as set forth in the bill. The lands therein described are a part of the old range that was formerly occupied by the Pablo-Allard herd, before its purchase by the Canadian government, and the fact that the buffalo thrived and increased on this range to such a wonderful extent leads the committee to believe that if any place is selected that these lands are especially adapted for the purpose. The bill calls for an appropriation of only $30,000 for the

MISSION CREEK, NORTHERN BOUNDARY OF MONTANA BISON RANGE.
Photograph by Dr. C. Hart Merriam.

purchase of the land and $10,000 additional for fencing the same and the construction of sheds. The committee is of the belief that the case is an urgent one and that the amount of money called for is a mere bagatelle in comparison with the great object that can be achieved by the proposed legislation. It is estimated by competent authority that the lands in question will ultimately be able to support 1,000 head of buffalo, and that owing to the climatic conditions there prevailing the animals can thrive and live through the winter off of the natural grasses that grow on these lands without the expense of feeding hay, as is the case with nearly every other buffalo range that is in private ownership.

The committee believes that no more meritorious measure has been presented during the present session of Congress, and are unanimous in the recommendation that the bill pass.

Senator Dixon's bill was passed by the Senate on April 15th, 1908.

About this time, all the members of the Bison Society's Board of Managers were requested to do their utmost, by correspondence with their friends in Congress, in support of the bison measure, and in this effort it is known that the following managers actively participated:—Edmund Seymour, Prof. Franklin W. Hooper, Prof. C. M. Woodward, Harry W. Smith, F. H. Kennard and Madison Grant.

The president of the Society addressed many communications to members of both the Senate and House of Representatives, setting forth the Society's proposal and pledge, and soliciting support.

It is no exaggeration to state that the Society's overtures were received by Congress in a friendly, and even cordial, spirit. Many Senators and Members of the House immediately announced their approval of the measure, and many more promised for it their serious attention. No effort ever was made to reduce the amount of the appropriation asked for; and no effort was made to bind the Bison Society by a formal agreement regarding the nucleus herd. Indeed, the Society was not even required to name the number of bison that the nucleus herd should contain, but the president freely stated our intention that the herd should contain "at least forty head of pure-blood animals, one-half of which should be females."

In view of the alarmingly late date on which Senator Dixon's bill passed the Senate, it seemed hopeless to expect the measure to reach the House calendar, and actually

come up in that body for final passage, before the end of the session. At the same time, the impending opening of the Flathead Reservation lands for sale at stated prices per acre, rendered immediate action absolutely imperative. The purchase of any portion of the range lands by private individuals, or corporations, would assuredly block the entire undertaking, and it was clearly impossible to have the matter wait over for another session of Congress.

By reason of this urgency Senator Dixon and his friends decided to attach the bison measure to the Agricultural Appropriation bill, as a Senate Amendment, which, with the consent of the Secretary of Agriculture, Hon. James Wilson, was done. Through this action, the fate of the bison proposal was placed in the hands of the Conference Committee on the Agricultural bill. If the House conferees accepted it, its success was assured: but if two of them firmly opposed it, its failure for that session was equally certain.

The three conferees on the part of the House were Representatives Charles F. Scott (Kansas), Chairman; Gilbert N. Haugen (Iowa), and John Lamb (Virginia). In view of the very evident responsibility resting upon them, those three gentlemen went into the merits of the bison measure carefully and thoroughly. Before reaching a conclusion they obtained the views of President Roosevelt, which we know were favorable to the cause.

Ultimately, the House Conferees unanimously agreed to accept the bison amendment, without alteration, and of this decision we were promptly and graciously informed by Chairman Scott. It is not known by the Society to what extent Speaker Cannon aided the decision that was made for the House; but in view of his keen interest in all proposed new government establishments, either for or against them, and of the interest that he took in the founding of the National Zoological Park, at Washington, in 1889-90, it is quite certain that the Montana National Bison Range came into existence with his entire approval.

The Agricultural Appropriation bill was signed by President Roosevelt on May 23rd, 1908, and the good steel pen with which the Montana National Bison Range was brought into *de facto* existence, was forwarded to the president of the Society as a souvenir of that important event.

The above unvarnished history of the Montana National Bison Range in the 60th Congress is alone sufficient to show the American people, both of the present and of a hundred future generations, the extent to which they are indebted to Senator Joseph M. Dixon, his colleagues in the Senate, and to Representatives Scott, Haugen and Lamb for the celerity with which the bison measure was put through Congress, and enacted into law. It was done with the same briskness and precision with which the best-managed business corporation takes up and acts upon an important matter when the urgency for action is very great.

## II. The Raising of the Bison-Herd Fund.

The final passage by Congress of the Bison-Range Act rendered the next duty of the Bison Society both clear and imperative. No conferences were necessary in order to determine that some one must immediately set about the very serious business of raising, by special subscription, a sum with which to purchase the nucleus herd of bison that in a few months would actually be due from the Society to the national government.

There seemed to be but one sum open to consideration; and that was $10,000. Not a moment was lost in calling for that amount. In view of the extent of public interest in the future of the bison, it seemed desirable to give the call a national character, and afford the citizens of every state and territory a chance to subscribe, in sums ranging from one dollar upward. It was regarded as far more desirable to receive the fund in a large number of small subscriptions than in a few large ones only.

By means of a circular letter each member of the Board of Managers was asked to procure subscriptions amounting to at least $100. The other members of the Bison Society were asked to subscribe, and to secure other subscriptions, amounting to a total of at least $10 for each member. Many promptly responded to this call, and some remitted funds far in excess of the ten-dollar limit. The list of subscriptions published herewith shows the admirable manner in which our members responded to the hard and unromantic call for funds in the heat of midsummer. In the printed list of subscriptions an asterisk

ASPEN GROVE ON MISSION CREEK, NORTHEASTERN CORNER MONTANA BISON RANGE.
Photograph by Dr. C. Hart Merriam.

is placed in front of the name of each member of 1907-8, and the amount of the subscription secured by different individuals is also shown.

In the belief that some of the mayors of some of our American cities having over 30,000 population would take an interest in the founding of the Montana Bison Herd, if invited to do so, the president of the Society wrote an urgent individual letter to each one of the mayors of 150 cities containing 30,000 inhabitants, or above, excepting only those of New York and Boston. The officials addressed were asked to take such steps as might be necessary to cause subscriptions to be collected in their respective cities. There was no result.

## Summary of Subscriptions by States.

| | |
|---|---|
| New York | $5,213.00 |
| Massachusetts | 2,320.00 |
| Minnesota | 1,054.00 |
| Pennsylvania | 503.00 |
| Montana | 366.00 |
| Illinois | 177.50 |
| District of Columbia | 149.00 |
| Connecticut | 97.00 |
| New Jersey | 92.00 |
| California | 91.00 |
| Michigan | 83.00 |
| Ohio | 72.00 |
| Missouri | 53.00 |
| New Hampshire | 53.00 |
| Oklahoma | 48.00 |
| Rhode Island | 39.10 |
| Nebraska | 32.00 |
| England | 25.00 |
| Colorado | 15.00 |
| Arizona | 15.00 |
| Florida | 10.00 |
| Maryland | 8.00 |
| Washington | 7.50 |
| France | 6.90 |
| Iowa | 6.00 |
| Wyoming | 5.00 |
| Kentucky | 4.50 |
| Maine | 4.00 |
| West Virginia | 4.00 |
| "Anonymous," (No state given) | 3.00 |
| South Carolina | 1.00 |
| Louisiana | 1.00 |
| Vermont | 1.00 |
| British Columbia | 1.00 |
| Total | $10,560.50 |

The campaign for subscriptions contained two surprising features: One was the failure of the West to contribute becomingly, and the other was the splendid support that the undertaking received from the women of America. Notwithstanding the widespread interest taken by women in the protection of birds, it was not expected (by the undersigned) that the plan for the creation of a national bison herd in Montana would strongly appeal to them. The result has proven that he who thinks there is any laudable public enterprise that does not interest the intelligent women of America, makes a great mistake.

The first subscription toward the creation of the Montana National Bison Herd was received (on May 26th), from Mrs. Emma L. Mee, of Concord, Massachusetts, and the amount was $5. The second largest sum raised by subscription by any one person, outside of the President's office, was secured by another gentlewoman of the old Bay State. Early in the campaign Mrs. Ezra R. Thayer, of Boston, wrote in response to the circular call that she would contribute, and raise by subscription, at least $400 for the bison fund. Mrs. Thayer's efforts began without delay, and even during the heat of midsummer were pursued with unflagging industry. Finally, on November 30th, 1908, she remitted to the Society her own contribution of $200, which brought her total amount up to $510—or *one-twentieth* of the whole amount necessary to purchase the nucleus herd!

Mrs. Thayer's example was to the president of the Society not only encouragement, but actual inspiration: and it is respectfully commended to about 1,000,000 of the men of America who shoot and fish, and who think that they "take an interest" in wild life. In these days of destruction, any man's interest in wild life can be measured by the amount in cash, and in hours of labor, that he annually expends in the promotion of measures for wild-life protection. It is no longer sufficient to say, "Be ye warmed, and fed," and do nothing.

Altogether, 112 women contributed to the bison fund; and their subscriptions reached a total of $1,227.00.

The newspapers and the sportsmen's journals and magazines were exceedingly helpful. At least fifty publications brought the Society's undertaking prominently

before their readers, and published our call for subscriptions. The *Forest and Stream* and the Boston *Transcript* each made a special effort to procure subscriptions, and with substantial success.

Thus far only one newspaper, the Kansas City *Journal*, has published an ill-natured and spiteful article regarding the Society and its work; but four or five other papers of minor importance published an identical "editorial" setting forth quite prominently the amusing misinformation that the Bison Society can not find any bison to buy for the Montana herd, because the bison are all gone, and there are none for sale! This would indeed be "important—if true."

In January, 1909, when the total subscriptions amounted to but $6,750, and the end seemed far away, we received two large subscriptions that put new life into the canvass. Mr. Charles E. Senff, of New York, subscribed $1,000, and Mr. William P. Clyde raised his first subscription of $100 to $500. Shortly after this, Mr. W. P. Norton, of New York, resolved to lend a hand, and started a list with a subscription of $100. In a remarkably short time he secured $1,000, and at the same time Mr. G. Frederick Norton raised $315 more. These welcome sums brought the total up to $9,465, and then it was that an appeal to Mr. Howard Elliott of St. Paul, Minnesota, brought a subscription of $1,000. This generous sum, with a few others, handsomely closed the campaign with $10,560.50, or $560.50 more than the sum originally called for.

Of course any extra amount that hereafter may be secured will be accepted and expended in the purchase of bison. If we were in possession of sufficient cash, the Bison Society would gladly purchase and present to the government 75 bison instead of 50.

In response to a suggestion from the president, Mr. James J. Hill generously presented to the Society, for the Montana herd, three pure-blood bison, which he will deliver at Ravalli whenever they are called for. Mr. Hill also offered to present his herd of 8 cattaloes, three of which contain only $\frac{1}{8}$th domestic blood; but owing to our obligation to the government, to provide only pure-blooded animals for the nucleus herd, we are unable to accept the mixed-bloods.

MISSION CREEK, ON NORTH SIDE OF BISON RANGE.
Showing volume of water.
Photograph by Dr. C. Hart Merriam.

It will appear in the report of the secretary that Mr. Baynes has secured promises of five pairs of bison as gifts. These are to come from the C. E. Conrad Estate, the Blue Mountain Forest Association ("Corbin herd"), John E. Dooly, James Philip, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Goodnight.

With the fund of $10,560.50, now in the treasury, about 40 bison can be purchased, and with the 14 head of gift bison a nucleus herd of over 50 head is now assured. Just how much of our fund will need to be expended in transportation charges on the gift bison, it is at present impossible to say; but at all events, the Society must deliver its gift upon the range, free of all freight charges and other claims.

The president, Vice-President Kennard, and Treasurer Williams have been formally authorized and directed by the Society to purchase the nucelus herd, and provide for its delivery upon the range; and at the proper time this duty will be performed. It is hoped that the range will be ready for the delivery of the gift herd early in October of the present year.

The full list of subscriptions is attached hereto, as a part of this report. To the public-spirited men and women,—and also *boys and girls*,—who generously aided in the accomplishment of this result, the Bison Society tenders its grateful thanks, and the assurance of its profound appreciation. For the use of the office facilities and the clerical assistance genreously afforded by the New York Zoological Society, the Bison Society also makes grateful acknowledgment.

## III. The Latest Developments.

The report of the Appraisement Commission acting upon the salable lands of the Flathead Indian Reservation revealed the fact that the fund of $30,000 appropriated by Congress for the purchase of 20 square miles of grazing grounds for the Montana bison range is sufficient to pay for the whole 28 square miles included in the original "ideal range." This fact immediately suggested the desirability of securing the additional eight square miles which lay within reach without any further appropriation by Congress.

As a preliminary step on the part of the government, toward the final selection and fencing of the range, it was arranged in Washington that 3 officers, representing the 3 different bureaus concerned, should meet at Ravalli, and make a careful examination of the proposed bison range and its environs. Accordingly, on October 28th, 1908, there met at Ravalli the following officers: Dr. C. Hart Merriam, Chief of the Biological Survey, Department of Agriculture; J. P. Martin, Engineer of the Forest Service (Department of Agriculture), and F. X. Salzman, Chairman of the Allotment Commission of the Indian Bureau.

Mr. Martin, an engineer of the Forest Service, was specially concerned in the fencing of the range, and studied the situation from that point of view, while Dr. Merriam considered the adaptability of the ground as a whole.

The whole area between the Jocko River and Mission Creek was thoroughly inspected, and the party drove twice completely around the proposed range on the boundaries proposed by the Bison Society, and spent several days in examining parts of the boundary requiring special attention. Dr. Merriam took many excellent photographs, several of which are herewith reproduced, by permission of the Secretary of Agriculture.

It was found that in view of the steep and rocky nature of the hills along the east and south sides it would be a difficult and expensive undertaking to run a fence on the original lines of the 20-mile range, whereas, on account of better conditions lower down a much larger area could be fenced at considerably less cost. It was agreed by the officers of the government that instead of providing a fence only high enough to hold bison, the fence should be made 88 inches high, and thereby render the range available for elk and antelope.

By the unanimous agreement of all parties interested, it was decided that Congress should be asked to authorize the purchase of additional land up to 20,000 acres with the $30,000 available, instead of taking 20 miles only, and turning back into the treasury the unexpended balance. It was also agreed that Congress should be asked for $3,000 more for fencing, as the original appropriation of $10,000 was insufficient. Accordingly, Senator Dixon

immediately took the steps that were necessary to secure action by Congress on both those matters. The appropriation of $3,000 was granted in an item attached as an amendment to the General Deficiency bill, and authority for the purchase of not to exceed 20,000 acres was secured in the item for the Biological Survey in the Agricultural Appropriation bill. Both these measures became laws on March 4th.

It now remains for the various government bureaus that are specially interested to finally determine what shall be the exact boundaries of the Montana National Bison Range, after which it will be the duty of the Forest Service to advertise and award a contract for the fence, gates, corrals and other things necessary to the purpose in view.

It is extremely desirable that in the near future a herd of at least 25 prong-horned antelope should be colonized in the bison range, as a measure toward the preservation of that unique and interesting species from complete disappearance. The continued settlement and agricultural development of the states that now contain remnant herds of antelope is absolutely certain to crowd that species out of existence there within the next fifty years or less, just as the range steer would have crowded the bison off the great pasture region, even had the hide-hunters spared him. I believe that a majority of the founders of the Montana bison herd will live to see the antelope disappear from every portion of the United States except the absolute, thoroughly-protected game preserves, such as the Yellowstone Park, and the Wichita and Montana bison ranges.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM T. HORNADAY,
*President.*

NEW YORK ZOOLOGICAL PARK,
March 20th, 1909.

WICHITA NATIONAL BISON HERD ON ITS RANGE.
Gift of The New York Zoological Society.

# FULL LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE FUND FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MONTANA NATIONAL BISON HERD.*

*The name of each member of the Bison Society of 1907-8 is indicated by an asterisk.*

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| *Cambridge.* | | |
| *William Brewster | 10.00 | |
| *Edward S. Bryant | 5.00 | |

*Leominster.* *Collected by W. H. Chase.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *W. H. Chase | 2.00 | |
| A. N. Fitch | 2.00 | |
| A. A. Tisdale | 2.00 | |
| Walter F. Whitney | 2.00 | |
| Frank H. Cook | 2.00 | 10.00 |

*Arlington Heights.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *John F. Souther | 5.00 | |
| *Mrs. John F. Souther | 5.00 | |

*Lenox.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Miss Sarah M. Schieffelin | 5.00 | |
| Miss Heloise Meyer | 5.00 | |

*North Andover.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *G. H. Simonds | 2.00 | |
| *G. E. Foss, Jr. | 2.00 | |

*Hingham.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rev. George Francis Weld, Hingham | 2.00 | |
| Elizabeth T. Miles | 1.00 | |

*Westfield.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| M. B. Whitney | 1.00 | |
| Mrs. M. B. Whitney | 1.00 | |

*Miscellaneous Cities in Massachusetts.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *John E. Thayer, Lancaster | 250.00 | |
| William P. Wharton, Groton | 100.00 | |
| *Arthur Whitin, Whitinsville | 25.00 | |
| *Samuel C. Lawrence, Medford | 25.00 | |
| *Lemuel F. Woodward, Worcester | 10.00 | |
| F. B. Greene, New Bedford | 10.00 | |
| *Isaac Sprague, Wellesley Hills | 10.00 | |
| "Friends," Newburyport | 10.00 | |
| *Willard G. Van Name, Springfield | 10.00 | |
| Lavinia M. P. Brackett, Brookline | 5.00 | |
| *Arthur A. Carey, Waltham | 5.00 | |
| Dr. L. C. Jones, Malden | 5.00 | |

*The Christian Register.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mrs. Frances C. Wainwright, Milton | 2.00 | |
| Miss F. H. Gunneman, Roxbury | 1.00 | 3.00 |
| Everett Carleton, Rockdale | 2.00 | |
| Margaret Morse, Amherst | 2.00 | |

## MINNESOTA.

*St. Paul.* *Collected by Howard Elliot.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Howard Elliot | 1,013.00 | |
| A. M. Cleland | 1.00 | |
| R. B. C. Bemant | 1.00 | |
| Peter Sierus | 1.00 | |
| Walter Jackson | 1.00 | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Jared How | 1.00 | |
| G. A. Macpherson | 1.00 | |
| J. Lewis | 1.00 | |
| W. J. Dean | 1.00 | |
| J. H. Skinner | 1.00 | |
| L. P. Ordway | 1.00 | |
| J. N. Jackson | 1.00 | |
| W. F. Peet | 1.00 | |
| F. R. Bigelow | 1.00 | |
| W. C. Read | 1.00 | |
| Gustave Scholle | 1.00 | |
| C. P. Little, Bismarck, N. D. | 1.00 | |
| Charles E. Perkins, Burlington, Iowa | 1.00 | 1,030.00 |
| *George M. Kenyon | 10.00 | |
| Edwin White & Company | 1.00 | |

*Deep Haven.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Miss Ariel Burton | 10.00 | |

*Albert Lea.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dr. A. H. Street | 1.00 | |
| W. G. Chamberlain | 1.00 | |
| Albert Lea Hide and Fur Company | 1.00 | |

## PENNSYLVANIA.

*Pittsburgh.* *Collected by John M. Phillips.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *John M. Phillips | 25.00 | |
| J. E. Roth | 10.00 | |
| Robert F. Phillips | 10.00 | |
| Watson P. Phillips | 10.00 | |
| John P. Chessrown | 10.00 | |
| William E. Sankey | 10.00 | |
| John F. Sankey | 10.00 | |
| Thomas Sankey | 10.00 | |
| William H. Lemon | 10.00 | |
| James N. Jarvis | 10.00 | |
| George N. Monro | 10.00 | |
| E. J. Taylor | 10.00 | |
| *E. K. Morse | 10.00 | |
| William H. Colcord | 10.00 | |
| J. T. M. Stoneroad | 10.00 | |
| John C. Oliver | 10.00 | |
| E. M. Love | 10.00 | |
| Henry Oliver | 10.00 | |
| Albert G. Breitwieser | 10.00 | |
| Daniel Beech | 10.00 | |
| Charles F. Beech | 10.00 | |
| William Maxwell Kennedy | 10.00 | |

| | |
|---|---|
| W. L. Mellon | 10.00 |
| Frank Sankey | 5.00 |
| T. P. Jones | 5.00 |
| Walter Dixon | 5.00 |
| John Jenkins | 5.00 |
| Jesse Sanford | 5.00 |
| Joseph Makary, Carrick Boro | 5.00 |
| Mrs. William E. Sankey, Carrick Boro | 5.00 |
| Mrs. John M. Phillips, Carrick Boro | 5.00 |
| Elmer J. Kapp, Carrick Boro | 5.00 |
| George Woodford, Carrick Boro | 5.00 |
| L. W. Robinson, Punxsutawney | 5.00 |
| Edwin W. Robinson, Punxsutawney | 5.00 |
| W. R. Schuchmen, Homestead | 5.00 |
| Maurice J. Lunn, Baltimore, Md. | 5.00 |
| Fletcher Collins, Pittsburgh | 2.00 |
| Charles Schawrm, Pittsburgh | 1.00 |
| F. E. Locke, Pittsburgh | 1.00 |
| R. W. Locke, Pittsburgh | 1.00 |
| William Henning, Pittsburgh | 1.00 |
| William Troth, Pittsburgh | 1.00 |
| George L. Goldbach, Pittsburgh | 1.00 |
| A. P. Miller, Pittsburgh | 1.00 |
| J. J. Fleming, Pittsburgh | 1.00 |
| D. A. Beck, Pittsburgh | 1.00 |
| W. S. Brown, Pittsburgh | 1.00 |
| George C. Mills, Pittsburgh | 1.00 |
| Joseph F. Erny, Pittsburgh | 1.00 |
| John Weber, Pittsburgh | 1.00 |
| Daniel P. Berg, Pittsburgh | 1.00 |
| Otto Mueller, Carrick Boro | 1.00 |
| J. S. Buttermore, Carrick Boro | 1.00 |
| J. A. J. Haupt, Carrick Boro | 1.00 |
| James Stewart, Carrick Boro | 1.00 |
| John F. Saitz, Carrick Boro | 1.00 |
| William P. Baumgart, Carrick Boro | 1.00 |
| Fred. H. Ahlborn, Carrick Boro | 1.00 |
| George J. Knight, Carrick Boro | 1.00 |
| Charles Kountz, Carrick Boro | 1.00 |
| D. J. Smith, Carrick Boro | 1.00 |
| R. T. Rossell, Carrick Boro | 1.00 |
| C. F. Baxmeyer, Carrick Boro | 1.00 |
| R. B. Hansell, Carrick Boro | 1.00 |
| Mark F. Roberts, Carrick Boro | 1.00 |
| John Bennett, Carrick Boro | 1.00 |
| Gustave Wilde, Carrick Boro | 1.00 |
| John H. Nusser, Carrick Boro | 1.00 |
| B. A. Llewelyn, Carrick Boro | 1.00 |
| William McClurg Donley, Carrick Boro | 1.00 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| William C. Wagner, Carrick Boro | 1.00 | |
| Robert A. Schneider, Carrick Boro | 1.00 | |
| Thomas J. McGovern, Carrick Boro | 1.00 | |
| Henry Landefeld, Carrick Boro | 1.00 | |
| Henry Abel, Carrick Boro | 1.00 | |
| Alois Winter, Carrick Boro | 1.00 | |
| John Seiferth, Carrick Boro | 1.00 | |
| Robert Trost, Carrick Boro | 1.00 | |
| C. B. Church, Carrick Boro | 1.00 | |
| Henry Schenck, Carrick Boro | 1.00 | |
| J. A. Whiteman, Punxsutawney | 1.00 | |
| A. W. Calloway, Punxsutawney | 1.00 | |
| Dave Fleming, Punxsutawney | 1.00 | |
| George P. Luther, Allegheny | 1.00 | |
| Dr. Will G. Adair, Allegheny | 1.00 | |
| Fred. Gwinner, Allegheny | 1.00 | |
| Alexander Coulter, Greensburg | 1.00 | |
| H. C. Burkett, Greensburg | 1.00 | |
| John Reed, Reynoldsville | 1.00 | |
| John K. Tener, Charleroi | 1.00 | |
| H. J. Robbins, Niles, Ohio | 1.00 | 371.00 |

*Collected by William H. Mercur.*
*(Through John M. Phillips.)*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| William H. Mercur, Pittsburgh | 10.00 | |
| Joseph H. Barach | 2.00 | |
| E. B. Mathiot | 2.00 | |
| L. W. Snope | 2.00 | |
| Samuel C. Milligan | 2.00 | |
| I. K. King | 2.00 | |
| J. M. Thorne | 1.00 | |
| F. T. Billings | 1.00 | |
| Alexander F. Blair | 1.00 | |
| Walter F. Donaldson | 1.00 | |
| William H. Cameron | 1.00 | |
| C. C. Sandels | 1.00 | |
| E. S. Montgomery | 1.00 | |
| F. C. Blessing | 1.00 | |
| W. H. McCombs | 1.00 | |
| Edward E. Mayer | 1.00 | |
| William M. Beach | 1.00 | |
| John W. Boyle | 1.00 | |
| Edward H. Small | 1.00 | |
| J. R. Brown | 1.00 | |
| E. F. Dickey | 1.00 | |
| H. E. McGuire | 1.00 | |
| W. G. Eyman | 1.00 | |
| H. G. Wertheimer | 1.00 | |
| W. A. Wycoff | 1.00 | |
| C. L. Curlle | 1.00 | 40.00 |

*Philadelphia.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *A. Warren Kelsey | 25.00 | |

*Collected by John Lyman Cox.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *John Lyman Cox, Philadelphia | 5.00 | |
| Axel Petre, Germantown, Philadelphia | 5.00 | |
| Charles J. Harrah, New York City | 5.00 | 15.00 |
| *Stuart Wood | 10.00 | |
| "Anonymous," | 10.00 | |
| *Mrs. Charles P. Perot | 5.00 | |
| Miss Frances A. Roberts | 5.00 | |
| Arthur Malcom | 2.00 | |
| Anna P. Stevenson | 2.00 | |

*Collected by Warren G. Griffith.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Warren G. Griffith | 1.00 | |
| Thomas H. Miles | 1.00 | 2.00 |

*Philadelphia—Miscellaneous.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *J. Sergeant Price, Jr. | 1.00 | |
| *Miss E. P. Smith | 1.00 | |
| *Roland G. Curtin | 1.00 | |
| Craig D. Richie | 1.00 | |
| Mrs. Craig D. Richie | 1.00 | |
| Minturn T. Wright | 1.00 | |

*Wilkes-Barre.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dorrance Reynolds | 5.00 | |

*Sewickley.* *Collected by C. T. Harbaugh.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| P. P. Knapp | 1.00 | |
| C. G. Woods | 1.00 | |
| Frederick Moore | 1.00 | |
| T. McKee Graham | 1.00 | |
| Betty Davo | 1.00 | 5.00 |

## MONTANA.

*Missoula.* *Collected by Professor Morton J. Elrod.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| J. M. Keith | 25.00 | |
| T. L. Greenough | 25.00 | |
| C. H. McLeod | 25.00 | |
| A. B. Hammond | 25.00 | |
| Wolf and Ryman | 25.00 | |
| G. H. Beckwith | 25.00 | |
| The Commissioners of Missoula County | 25.00 | |
| W. P. Mills | 10.00 | |
| F. T. Sterling | 10.00 | |
| Tylar B. Thompson | 10.00 | |
| Hiram Knowles | 10.00 | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| H. T. Wilkinson | 5.00 | |
| H. L. Shepard | 5.00 | |
| J. M. Pierce | 5.00 | |
| H. E. Chaney | 5.00 | |
| S. J. Coffee | 5.00 | |
| J. M. Lucy & Sons | 5.00 | |
| H. Y. Gephard | 5.00 | |
| Harry H. Parsons | 5.00 | |
| M. R. Hardenburgh | 5.00 | |
| T. T. Black | 5.00 | |
| H. S. Reardon | 5.00 | |
| J. R. Daily | 5.00 | |
| E. A. Winstanley | 5.00 | |
| R. Gwism | 2.50 | |
| J. D. Rowland | 2.50 | |
| J. M. Orvis | 2.50 | |
| George F. Brooks | 2.50 | |
| J. P. Reinhard | 2.50 | |
| *D. C. Smith | 2.50 | |
| W. Keating | 2.00 | |
| Hugh Kennedy | 2.00 | |
| Elers Koch | 1.00 | |
| F. A. Silcox | 1.00 | |
| R. Y. Stuart | 1.00 | |
| W. W. White | 1.00 | |
| F. M. Ingalls | 1.00 | |
| J. W. Lister | 1.00 | |
| Frank Woody | 1.00 | |
| G. A. McAllister | 1.00 | |
| E. F. Dodds | 1.00 | |
| W. P. Smith | 1.00 | |
| L. N. Simons | 1.00 | |
| Thomas E. Kemp | 1.00 | |
| C. H. Marsh | 1.00 | 312.00 |

*Collected by George Armitage.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| George Armitage, Missoula | 5.00 | |
| O. Y. Huston, Havana, Cuba | 1.00 | |
| C. C. Fitzgerald, Havana | 1.00 | |
| J. K. Chaplin, Havana | 1.00 | |
| Mrs. G. W. Armitage, Havana | 1.00 | |
| James Purcival, Havana | 1.00 | 10.00 |

*Collected by Dr. R. Houston (Kalispell)*
*and*
*Dr. H. E. Houston (Whitefish).*

*Kalispell and Whitefish.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dr. R. Houston, Kalispell | 2.00 | |
| H. C. Keith, Kalispell | 5.00 | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| E. M. Child, Kalispell | 1.00 | |
| John Neightmun, Kalispell | 1.00 | |
| A. N. Tobie, Kalispell | 1.00 | |
| H. W. Dickey, Kalispell | 1.00 | |
| James Conlon, Kalispell | 1.00 | |
| W. H. Griffin, Kalispell | 1.00 | |
| George F. Stannard, Kalispell | 1.00 | |
| J. H. O'Connell, Kalispell | 1.00 | |
| R. E. Webster, Kalispell | 1.00 | |
| C. B. Harris, Kalispell | 1.00 | |
| O. H. Moberly, Kalispell | 1.00 | |
| W. B. Rhoades, Kalispell | 1.00 | |
| William P. Fox, Creston | 1.00 | |
| Dr. H. E. Houston, Whitefish | 5.00 | |
| Percy F. Dodds, Whitefish | 5.00 | |
| Peter Suthersoner, Whitefish | 2.00 | |
| Edward Temer, Whitefish | 1.00 | 33.00 |

*Miscellaneous Cities in Montana.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Wallis Huidekoper, Melville | 10.00 | |
| Alford Yergey, Bozeman | 1.00 | |

## ILLINOIS.

*Chicago.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *William J. Rucker | 100.00 | |
| *L. G. Fisher | 10.00 | |
| George E. Adams | 10.00 | |
| *Keith Spaulding | 10.00 | |
| Frank W. Johnson | 10.00 | |

*Collected by William P. Palmer.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *William P. Palmer | 5.00 | |
| H. A. Parks | 1.00 | |
| H. D. Thompson | 1.00 | |
| E. W. Green | 1.00 | |
| B. B. Agdes | 1.00 | |
| J. L. Watson | 1.00 | |
| R. B. Rawls | 1.00 | |
| D. A. Merriam | 1.00 | |
| W. H. Foege | 1.00 | |
| A. W. Sprague | 1.00 | |
| C. S. Knight, Jr. | 1.00 | |
| J. W. Meaker, Jr. | 1.00 | |
| A. G. Allen | 1.00 | |
| A. T. Weaver | 1.00 | |
| F. C. Edge | 1.00 | |
| A. C. Stone | 1.00 | |
| J. H. Swickel | 1.00 | |
| J. H. Verrall | 1.00 | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| R. S. White | 1.00 | |
| G. F. Rummel | 1.00 | 24.00 |

*Chicago—Miscellaneous.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Robert W. Hunt | 5.00 | |
| H. S. Hanson | 5.00 | |
| H. B. Clow, Jr. | 2.50 | |
| *J. Winterbotham | 1.00 | |

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

*Washington.* *Collected by Dr. T. S. Palmer.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Dr. T. S. Palmer | 25.00 | |
| Game and Fish Protective Association of the District of Columbia (*through Dr. W. P. Young, Secretary*) | 25.00 | |
| Dr. W. S. Harban | 25.00 | |
| C. Hart Merriam | 5.00 | |
| Vernon Bailey | 5.00 | |
| E. W. Nelson | 5.00 | |
| H. W. Henshaw | 5.00 | |
| L. O. Howard | 1.00 | |
| Bailey Wallis | 1.00 | |
| Edward A. Preble | 1.00 | |
| S. E. Piper | 1.00 | |
| C. E. Brewster | 1.00 | |
| G. J. McLanahan | 1.00 | |
| J. H. Cranford | 1.00 | |
| Edson B. Olds | 1.00 | |
| Edward J. Stellwagen | 1.00 | |
| T. C. Chamberlin, Chicago | 1.00 | |
| R. W. Williams, Jr., Tallahassee, Fla. | 1.00 | 106.00 |

*Collected by T. Gilbert Pearson.*
*(Through Dr. T. S. Palmer.)*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *T. Gilbert Pearson, Greensboro, N. C. | 1.00 | |
| J. F. Jordan, Greensboro | 1.00 | |
| C. M. Vanstory, Greensboro | 1.00 | |
| R. C. Hood, Greensboro | 1.00 | |
| Col. W. H. Osborne, Greensboro | 1.00 | |
| G. A. Grimsley, Greensboro | 1.00 | 6.00 |

*Washington—Miscellaneous.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Gifford Pinchot, Washington | 25.00 | |
| *Mrs. Mary H. Myers | 5.00 | |
| William C. Rives | 5.00 | |
| *John Y. Taylor | 1.00 | |
| A. Tuckerman | 1.00 | |

## CONNECTICUT.

*New Haven.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Henry W. Farnam | 25.00 | |
| Winchester Repeating Arms Company (*through Winchester Bennett, Second Vice-President*) | 25.00 | |

*Hartford.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| E. B. Field | 5.00 | |
| Louis R. Cheney | 5.00 | |
| Arthur W. Sugden | 2.00 | |

*Miscellaneous Cities in Connecticut.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Ernest Thompson Seton, Cos Cob | 25.00 | |
| John H. Sage, Portland | 5.00 | |
| George P. Ells, Norwalk | 5.00 | |

## NEW JERSEY.

*Hoboken.* *Collected by Ferdinand Kaegebehn.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| William L. Dannheimer | 5.00 | |
| Alfred Kaegebehn | 5.00 | |
| Thomas F. Hatfield | 5.00 | |
| Charles B. Dewar | 5.00 | |
| George H. Steil | 5.00 | |
| Dr. John J. Rudolph | 5.00 | |
| John Dittmar, Jr. | 5.00 | |
| Dr. T. Richard Paganelli | 5.00 | |
| Ferdinand Trostel, Woodcliffe-on-Hudson | 5.00 | |
| Alexander J. Farlie, Hoboken | 3.00 | |
| Henry H. Beidleman, Hoboken | 2.50 | |
| Adolph Mackel, New York City | 2.50 | |
| A. J. Demarest, Hoboken | 2.00 | |
| Conrad Becker, Hoboken | 2.00 | |
| George Pfeiffer, Hoboken | 2.00 | |
| August Merkel, Hoboken | 2.00 | |
| Arthur Ritter, Hoboken | 2.00 | 63.00 |
| Charles Futerer, Hoboken | 1.00 | |

*Miscellaneous Cities in New Jersey.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *James D. Black, Jobstown | 10.00 | |
| *Kate L. Cammann, Atlantic City | 10.00 | |
| *Mrs. Fanny F. Randolph, Morristown | 5.00 | |
| Benjamin F. Howell, Jr., Troy Hills | 2.00 | |
| H. H. Thompson, Passaic | 1.00 | |

## CALIFORNIA.

*Santa Barbara.* *Collected by George H. Gould.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *George H. Gould | 10.00 | |
| Robert Cameron Rogers | 5.00 | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Henry Stuart Gane | 5.00 | |
| R. B. Canfield | 5.00 | 25.00 |

*Collected by Miss Anne R. Faulkner.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Miss Anne R. Faulkner | 1.00 | |
| Mary E. F. Gould | 1.00 | |
| Chestie A. Potter | 1.00 | 3.00 |

*San Francisco.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Dr. H. Kreutzmann | 25.00 | |

*Pasadena.* *Collected by Dr. Emily G. Hunt.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Dr. Emily G. Hunt | 5.00 | |
| *Miss Ella M. Hunt | 5.00 | |
| *Dr. Elizabeth W. Hunt | 5.00 | 15.00 |

*Oakland.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Traylor W. Bell | 9.00 | |
| Stanley J. Smith | 1.00 | |

*Miscellaneous Cities in California.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Dr. David Starr Jordan, Stanford University | 10.00 | |
| *Frank H. Haupt, Redlands | 2.00 | |
| C. M. Goethe, Sacramento | 1.00 | |

## MICHIGAN.

*Detroit.* *Collected by G. D. Pope.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| G. D. Pope | 12.50 | |
| Master John Pope | 12.50 | |
| Emory W. Clark | 2.00 | |
| David Gray | 2.00 | |
| Willard Pope | 2.00 | |
| W. B. Pope | 2.00 | |
| W. S. Pope | 2.00 | |
| John C. Shaw | 2.00 | |
| John Scranton Shaw | 2.00 | |
| Dr. Walter P. Manton | 2.00 | |
| Harry S. New, Hullman | 2.00 | |
| Ed. Gillman, Hullman | 2.00 | |
| George N. Pierce, Hullman | 2.00 | |
| John Merrill, Hullman | 2.00 | |
| Breck Bufore, Hullman | 2.00 | |
| Jesse Fletcher, Hullman | 2.00 | |
| C. S. Pope, Los Angeles, Cal. | 2.00 | |
| Dr. T. S. Pope, Watsonville, Cal. | 2.00 | |
| B. S. Colburn, Walkerville, Ontario, Can. | 2.00 | |
| F. C. McMath, Walkerville | 2.00 | 61.00 |

*Detroit—Miscellaneous.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The Detroit Bird Protective Club (*Through Mrs. Jennie D. Harmes, Pres.*) | 5.00 | |
| Mrs. Thomas S. McGraw | 1.00 | |

*Adrian.* *Page Woven Wire Fence Company.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| J. Wallace Page | 1.00 | |
| C. M. Lamb | 1.00 | |
| Arthur B. Cody | 1.00 | |
| L. B. Robertson | 1.00 | |
| F. L. Bennett | 1.00 | |
| John E. Carr | 1.00 | |
| E. E. Metcalf | 1.00 | |
| Robert Darnton | 1.00 | |
| W. N. Swift | 1.00 | |
| John S. Bonner | 1.00 | |
| W. H. Childs | 1.00 | |
| W. G. Smith | 1.00 | |
| E. C. Dushen | 1.00 | |
| F. E. Osgood | 1.00 | |
| A. Clement, Chicago, Ill | 1.00 | 15.00 |

*Saginaw.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The Oppermann Fur Company | 1.00 | |

## OHIO.

*Newark.* *Collected by Henry S. Fleek.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Henry S. Fleek | 25.00 | |
| E. C. Wright | 5.00 | |
| William C. Miller | 5.00 | |
| J. D. Bradshaw | 5.00 | |
| F. P. Kennedy | 5.00 | |
| John J. Carroll | 5.00 | |
| E. M. Bangher | 1.00 | |
| Edward Thomas | 1.00 | |
| J. H. Newton | 1.00 | |
| Edward Besuden | 1.00 | |
| William W. Neal | 1.00 | 55.00 |

*Cleveland.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| H. R. Edwards | 10.00 | |

*Cincinnati.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mrs. Eleanora C. Alms | 5.00 | |

*Miscellaneous Cities in Ohio.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| George F. Lemmon, Canton | 1.00 | |
| L. F. Webster, Wellington | 1.00 | |

## MISSOURI.

*The American Brewing Company.*

*St. Louis.* *Collected by Hugo. A. Koehler.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Hugo A. Koehler | 5.00 | |
| Harry B. Hawes | 5.00 | |
| L. E. Dennig | 5.00 | |
| Eberhard Anheuser | 5.00 | |
| Edward A. Faust | 5.00 | |
| Henry C. Griesedieck | 1.00 | |
| Joseph Griesedieck | 1.00 | |
| Thomas B. Harlan | 1.00 | 28.00 |

*Collected by Francis G. Eaton.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Francis G. Eaton | 5.00 | |
| George Curtis Eaton | 5.00 | |
| Mary Lawrence Eaton | 5.00 | |
| Emily Partridge Eaton | 5.00 | |
| Ada Tyler Eaton | 5.00 | 25.00 |

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

*Lincoln.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *J. H. Henry | 25.00 | |

*Meriden.* *Collected by Ernest Harold Baynes.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mrs. R. G. Shaw, Boston | 20.00 | |
| F. H. Gilson, Wellesley Hills, Mass. | 5.00 | |
| Wilbur V. King, Seymour, Iowa | 1.00 | 26.00 |

*Charleston.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Helen Clapp | 1.00 | |
| Helen Hubbard | 1.00 | 2.00 |

## OKLAHOMA.

*Cache.* *Collected by Frank Rush.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Frank Rush, Cache | 5.00 |
| The Lawton National Bank, Lawton | 5.00 |
| The First National Bank of Lawton | 5.00 |
| The Bank of Lawton | 5.00 |
| The City National Bank of Lawton | 5.00 |
| The Citizens' State Bank of Lawton | 5.00 |
| C. O. Clark, Lawton | 1.00 |
| Joe White, Lawton | 1.00 |
| F. W. Hammond, Lawton | 1.00 |
| George H. Saltzgaber, Lawton | 1.00 |
| R. A. Sneed, Lawton | 1.00 |
| H. E. Julian, Lawton | 1.00 |
| Benbow-Horton Hardware Co., Lawton | 1.00 |
| A. D. Lawrence, Lawton | 1.00 |
| Adam Scherschel, Fort Sill | 1.00 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Eugene Watrons, Enid | 1.00 | |
| W. M. Grant, Oklahoma City | 1.00 | |
| L. T. Christian, Richmond, Va. | 1.00 | |
| Henry C. Jones, Richmond | 1.00 | |
| Charles Payne, Wichita, Kan. | 1.00 | |
| Dr. F. Schavoir, Stamford, Conn. | 1.00 | |
| W. J. Mackensen, Yardley, Pa. | 1.00 | |
| George C. Lony, Hopkinsville, Ky. | 1.00 | |
| "Stranger" | 1.00 | 48.00 |

## RHODE ISLAND.

*Providence.* *Collected by Henry S. Chafee.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Henry S. Chafee | 11.10 | |
| Mrs. L. Chafee | 10.00 | 21.10 |

*Providence—Miscellaneous.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Albert W. Smith | 5.00 | |
| Miss Ellen D. Sharpe | 5.00 | |
| Isaac C. Bates | 5.00 | |

*Miscellaneous Cities in Rhode Island.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Mrs. A. G. Durfee, Wickford | 2.00 | |
| John Jenks, Newport | 1.00 | |

## NEBRASKA.

*Ellsworth.* *Collected by Bartlett Richards.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bartlett Richards, Ellsworth | 10.00 | |
| Will G. Comstock, Ellsworth | 5.00 | |
| J. De F. Richards, Douglas, Wyo. | 5.00 | |
| Charles C. Jameson, Ellsworth | 1.00 | |
| Jarvis Richards, Denver, Col. | 1.00 | 22.00 |

*Omaha.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dr. H. Gifford | 10.00 | |

## COLORADO.

*Fort Collins.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rudolph M. Booraem | 10.00 | |

*Denver.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| W. F. Kendrick | 5.00 | |

## ARIZONA.

*Tucson.* *Collected by Dr. D. T. MacDougal.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dr. D. T. MacDougal | 5.00 | |
| G. Sykes | 5.00 | |
| Herbert Brown | 1.00 | |
| W. H. Rose | 1.00 | |
| John O. Dunbar | 1.00 | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mart M. Breit | 1.00 | |
| R. Naylor Rogers | 1.00 | 15.00 |

## FLORIDA.

*Watertown.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| John J. Paul | 10.00 | |

## MARYLAND.

*Baltimore.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| H. D. Bush | 5.00 | |
| Douglas Burnett | 1.00 | |

*Easton.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| "Anonymous" | 2.00 | |

## WASHINGTON.

*Roslyn.* — *Collected by P. Oakes.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *P. Oakes, Roslyn | 2.00 | |
| Walter Oakes, Seattle | 2.00 | |
| C. E. Jones, Roslyn | 1.00 | 5.00 |

*Meyers Falls.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Charles L. Smith | 2.50 | |

## IOWA.

*Wall Lake.* — *Collected by John A. Spurrell.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| John A. Spurrell | 1.00 | |
| Audubon Society of Wall Lake (*Through John A. Spurrell, President*) | 1.00 | |
| John Spurrell | 1.00 | 3.00 |
| H. D. Peck | 1.00 | |

*Union.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mrs. U. L. Parker | 2.00 | |

## WYOMING.

*Wolf.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Howard Eaton | 5.00 | |

## KENTUCKY.

*Mayfield.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| C. W. Wilson | 2.50 | |

*Louisville.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Daniel Sabel | 2.00 | |

## MAINE.

*Kennebunkport.* — *Collected by Mary P. Lord.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| "A Friend," Kennebunkport | 1.00 | |
| G. W. Little, Kennebunkport | 1.00 | |
| Dr. Charles R. Walker, Concord, N. H. | 1.00 | 3.00 |

*Bowdoinham.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| W. B. Kendall | 1.00 | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Wheeling.* | WEST VIRGINIA. | |
| | Miss E. J. Cummins | 4.00 |
| *Columbia.* | SOUTH CAROLINA. | |
| | Alexander R. Taylor | 1.00 |
| *New Orleans.* | LOUISIANA. | |
| | H. H. Hopman | 1.00 |
| *Brattleboro.* | VERMONT. | |
| | Elizabeth B. Davenport | 1.00 |
| | *"Anonymous."* | |
| | (No state, city nor name given) | 3.00 |
| *London.* | ENGLAND. | |
| | Bradley Martin, Mayfair | 25.00 |
| *Michel.* | BRITISH COLUMBIA. | |
| | R. M. Norboe | 1.00 |
| *Menton a M.* | FRANCE. | |
| | Edward Phelps Allis, Jr. | 5.00 |
| *Paris.* | | |
| | V. Forbin | 1.90 |
| | Total | $10,560.50 |

## CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT.

This is to certify that there has been paid into the Treasury of the AMERICAN BISON SOCIETY subscriptions amounting to the sum of Ten Thousand, Five Hundred and Sixty Dollars and Fifty Cents, which constitutes the special fund for the purchase of the MONTANA NATIONAL BISON HERD, for the necessary expenses incidental to delivering the same upon the range, and for carrying out the objects of the Society in relation thereto.

CLARK WILLIAMS, *Treasurer.*

New York City, May 5th, 1909.

# REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.*

SINCE the last annual meeting of the Society, the Secretary has delivered one hundred and thirteen lectures, chiefly in New England, New York and the middle West, calling attention to the work of the American Bison Society, and appealing for subscriptions to the Montana National Bison Fund. Two of these lectures were delivered at Dartmouth College, where the students now have under consideration two suggestions,—the adoption of the buffalo as the college totem, and the presentation to the United States government of a herd of buffaloes to be preserved on some national range. Both suggestions have met with the approval of President Tucker and of every member of the Faculty with whom the matter was discussed.

Early in September, in obedience to instructions received at the last annual meeting of the Society, the Secretary left New Hampshire for the far West to visit the principal buffalo herds, with a view to learning their size and condition, and to get such other information concerning them as might be of interest or value to this Society. The Secretary was specially anxious to see the Pablo Herd on the Flathead Indian Reservation, Montana, recently bought by the Canadian Government, and to witness its round-up for shipment to Canada. This event promised to be the last of its kind in this country, and the Secretary greatly desired to be present to obtain first-hand information and photographs which would be invaluable in creating interest from the lecture platform. Acting on the best information obtainable, the Secretary started for the Flathead Reservation, where the round-up was to take place between the first and the tenth of September. On reaching Missoula it was learned that there was no chance of the round-up coming off for several days, so a visit to the Government Buffalo herd in Yellowstone Park was made in the meantime.

*All the photographs illustrating this article were made by Ernest Harold Baynes, Secretary.

LAMAR VALLEY, YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

Much of the level area is in the Lower Corral, where the Government herd is pastured in the winter. The black dots in the centre of the picture are buffaloes. A part of the Upper Corral or summer range is seen on the mountain at the extreme left.

GOVERNMENT BUFFALO HERD.
Galloping through Lamar Valley, Yellowstone National Park.

Through the courtesy of General S. B. M. Young and the Quartermaster at Fort Yellowstone, the Secretary was driven to the buffalo range in Lamar Valley, a distance of thirty miles, somewhat south of east from Mammoth Hot Springs.

Most of the way lay through open rolling grass country, with distant snow-covered mountains always in view. Prong-horned antelopes were seen at frequent intervals, sometimes singly, but usually in small bands. Three coyotes showed themselves during the trip, the last one within the buffalo range.

The buffalo herd, numbering eighty-four head, and including fourteen calves of 1908, was found in what is known as the Lower Corral, a long, narrow meadow lying between the south side of the road and the Lamar River. This corral is about one and one-half miles long, and contains nearly four hundred acres.

The Upper Corral, about six hundred acres in extent, is on the slope of a mountain on the north side of the road. Here the buffaloes are kept during the summer months, while the grass in the Lower Corral is permitted to grow. In the fall about one hundred tons of hay are cut for winter feeding, and then the buffaloes are turned in to spend the winter. With the exception of one cow, which has since died, the herd was in splendid condition.

GOVERNMENT BUFFALO HERD IN LAMAR VALLEY, YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

The corrals are enclosed with Montana anchor fencing. Six strands of heavy wire are stretched taut on posts set one rod apart, and between each pair of posts four upright wires are clamped upon the horizontal ones, making a stiff and very tidy-looking fence.

An interesting feature of the Lower Corral is a beaver colony, which has dammed Rose Creek, splitting the stream into several smaller ones which flow through the corral, and give it natural irrigation.

On return to Mammoth Hot Springs it was learned that on Sept. 16, Scout McBride had seen twenty of the wild buffalo in the valley of Pelican Creek. Other scouts report signs of three calves, one of which was actually seen. So the little remnant of the wild herd is probably increasing slowly.

The Secretary then went to Missoula, and thence to the Flathead Indian Reservation. As the preparations for the roundup were still incomplete, the trip was continued to Kalispell, Montana, to inspect the Conrad herd. The journey across the Flathead Valley was made on horseback, and for some distance after leaving Ravalli, the route lay close to the southern border of our new buffalo range, whose grassy slopes arose from the north or left-hand side of the road. Numbers of cattle and horses could be seen grazing on the range, which seems an ideal one for the Society's purpose.

After a thirty-mile ride on horseback to Polson, at the north end of the Reservation, the Secretary left his horse and crossed Flathead Lake in one of the small steamers that make daily trips to Somers, which is about ten miles by rail from Kalispell.

The Conrad buffalo herd was found on its summer range, an eight-hundred-acre hilly tract, part grass and part woodland, six miles west of Kalispell. A stout rail fence encloses the range. All the animals, numbering ninety-two head, including eighteen calves of 1908, were in good condition. As a herd they are very tractable, and as a rule can be rounded-up and handled much like domestic cattle. Every fall they are driven sixteen miles along the country roads, even through the streets of Kalispell, to their winter range, where they roam over sixteen hundred acres of grass and grain land until spring, when they are driven back again.

BUFFALO COW.
Presented to the American Bison Society by the C. E. Conrad Estate, Kalispell, Montana.

The Secretary discussed with Mrs. C. E. Conrad, executrix of the C. E. Conrad Estate, the aims of the American Bison Society, with the result that a fine pair of buffaloes from this herd was presented to the Society for preservation on the new Montana range. Soon afterwards the following letter was received from Mrs. Conrad:—

KALISPELL, MONTANA, October 5, 1908.

Mr. Ernest Harold Baynes,
Secretary, The American Bison Society,
Meriden, N. H.

My Dear Sir:—

After considering your suggestion made while you were here a few days ago, namely, that inasmuch as Mr. Conrad was so much interested in the preservation of the pure-blood American Bison that he gave a great deal of personal time and means to the work, founding the C. E. Conrad Buffalo Herd, his heirs might present a pair to the Bison Society in his name—as a nucleus of the Flathead Reservation herd, we have decided to do so. We have

"KALISPELL CHIEF."
The first buffalo presented to the American Bison Society. Gift of the C. E. Conrad Estate, Kalispell, Montana.

selected for this gift the finest pair we own, "Kalispell Chief," a nine year old male, an animal to which we believe it would be difficult to find an equal in the world today, and as his mate, the herd leader, a vigorous, sagacious cow, having a calf each year,—one which would be of the greatest value to the new herd. We have depended upon her wise head and good sense in our management of the herd, and have no cow to equal her.

Hoping that the Bison Society will accept this gift in the spirit in which it is given, and wishing every success to the undertaking in which every one who gives these matters thought must be keenly interested, I remain,

Yours very truly,

ALICIA D. CONRAD.

Mrs. Conrad agreed to deliver the buffaloes in crates at Polson, at the south end of Flathead Lake, free of charge, and the Secretary arranged with Messrs. Ethell Bros. of Ravalli, to carry them free from Polson to the range.

The Secretary then returned to the Flathead Reservation, meeting Michel Pablo at Ronan. Afterwards, in

A PORTION OF THE PABLO BUFFALO HERD.

On its range, Flathead Indian Reservation, Montana. These buffaloes have been sold to the Canadian Government, and are to be rounded up for shipment to Canada sometime in the spring of 1909.

company with Messrs. Howard Douglas and Alexander Ayotte, representatives of the Canadian Government, he drove out six or eight miles to see the last of the Pablo buffaloes, which were found on the east side of the Pend D'Oreille River. The Secretary counted two hundred and fifty in one herd, and saw in the distance another group which must have numbered at least fifty.

They were very suspicious, and though they permitted us to drive reasonably near, the appearance of a man, afoot or horseback, was enough to send them flying across the prairie.

Messrs. Douglas and Ayotte were present to superintend the shipment of this splendid herd, and to accompany it to its new home, Buffalo Park, Wainwright, Alberta. This great preserve is one hundred miles southeast of Edmonton, on the Grand Trunk Pacific. It contains one hundred and twenty-two thousand acres, enclosed with a fourteen-strand, nine-gauge wire fence, seventy-three miles in length. Three hundred of the buffalo now at Elk Island Park will also be shipped to Buffalo Park. Two hundred miles west of Edmonton is a tract of five thousand square miles, known as Jasper Park, a portion of which the Canadian Government will probably fence off in 1910 for another buffalo range.

Extensive and costly preparations were being made to corral the Pablo buffaloes, but the Secretary on being informed by Mr. Pablo that the round-up could not take place until at least two weeks later, decided to leave at once, in order that he might visit the other large herds before it was time to return to the East. The round-up finally took place in November, but unfortunately the buffaloes escaped from the corral into which they had at great expense been driven, and it was then decided to make no effort to recapture them until May, 1909.

On October 9th, the Secretary started for Salt Lake City, to see the Dooly buffalo herd which roams Antelope Island, in the Great Salt Lake. In passing through Butte, Montana, there was a delay of some hours, and the opportunity was taken to visit the buffaloes at Columbia Gardens, four miles east of the city.

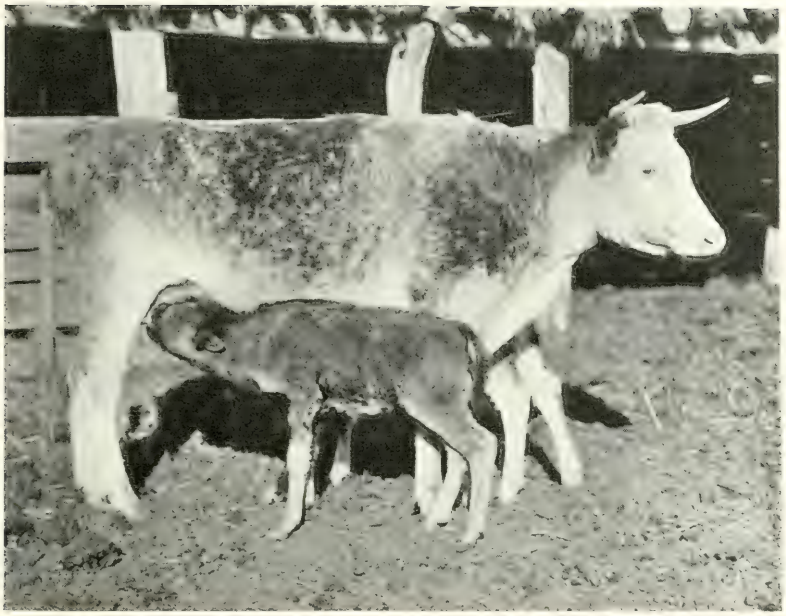
There are four full-blooded buffaloes in this herd, one bull, two cows and a yearling heifer. Besides these there

ANTELOPE ISLAND, GREAT SALT LAKE.
View from the ford by which the southeast corner of it is approached from Salt Lake City.

are two cattaloes—one female, half buffalo and half black polled Angus; and one male, three-fourths buffalo and one-fourth black polled Angus. They have a range of about three acres, and they are fed on grass and hay in the summer, and on hay exclusively in the winter. All these animals are the property of Ex-Senator W. A. Clark, who has loaned them to Columbia Gardens.

At Salt Lake City the Secretary met Mr. John E. Dooly, the owner of the Antelope Island buffaloes, and as Mr. Dooly's guest paid a visit to the herd. The island is about twenty miles northwest of Salt Lake City, whence it is approached by a fairly good carriage road, across a wide stretch of flat, alkaline country. The last four miles of the drive to Antelope Island was through the lake itself, at a ford where the water was so shallow that it barely covered the horses' shoes.

Antelope Island is about sixteen miles long, north and south, and about five miles wide, east and west, at its widest point. It contains between twenty-five and thirty thousand acres, much of it mountainous. The island itself



BUFFALO CALF BEING NURSED BY A DOMESTIC COW.
Antelope Island, Great Salt Lake.

seems to be a continuation of the Oquirre Range, which lies west of Salt Lake City. An irregular mountain ridge extends north and south, practically the entire length of the island, its highest point being perhaps 4700 feet above sea level, or 500 feet above the shore of the lake. West of the ridge the country is very rough and precipitous, but on the eastern side there is a wide, level plain, extending north and south.

Most of the island is covered with sage-brush, but quantities of grass grow between, and the fact that it maintains a thousand head of Hereford cattle, besides a hundred horses and a herd of buffalo now numbering forty-five, is proof that there is a good deal of pasture. There is also an abundance of water, supplied chiefly by springs, of which there are more than twenty. Seventeen of them are on the east side of the ridge. There is also a number of very small ponds, none of them over one hundred yards in length.

There is very little timber on the island. It consists chiefly of dwarf cedar,—a few acres here and there on the

GOODNIGHT BUFFALO HERD.
On its range at Goodnight, Texas.

slopes of the mountain. There are also a few deciduous trees, most of them in the immediate vicinity of the springs.

The ford at which the Secretary crossed the lake is at the south end of the island, on the east side. From the landing-place a hard, dirt road runs along the shore to a brick ranch house, built there by the Mormons, and now used as a dwelling by Mr. Dooly's foreman. It is surrounded by out-buildings and corrals. At the corrals were three buffalo calves that the foreman was trying to domesticate. Two were fed on milk from a bucket, and the third had for a foster mother a graded Hereford cow, from whom the little fellow was allowed to take his nourishment at stated periods.

After dinner a party of four, including the writer, set out on horseback to look for the buffalo herd. The first buffalo seen was a solitary old bull. He was quietly grazing down by the shore of the lake, but when the Secretary attempted to photograph him, he showed much spirit, charging the horse repeatedly. One of the party, Chauncey White, photographed him in one of these charges, but owing to the distance, the picture is very small.

Later in the afternoon we came upon a bunch of twelve buffaloes, half way up the east side of the mountain. They were extremely wild, dashing through the sage-brush like jack-rabbits. They were the most active buffalo the writer has ever seen. Mounted on a big, thoroughbred horse, the Secretary was able to get near enough to obtain photographs of the animals as they hurried over the rough ground, but it required continuous hard riding to keep up with them.

Next morning, in company with the foreman the writer crossed the ridge and visited the west side of the island. From every point there are wonderful views of the lake. The country is very rugged and broken, and much of it rocky, but there are numerous draws and coulees, most of them with more or less pasture, and all offering excellent shelter for the animals. We saw a bunch of fifteen buffalo dash away from near the top of the ridge, and through a field glass watched them as they ran for perhaps two miles, until they were lost around a bend in the hills. Several other buffaloes were seen singly, or in small groups. Of the forty-five head now said to be on Antelope Island, the

Secretary saw thirty-five, including the three young animals at the corrals. Five other calves were born in 1908.

The writer regretted that he was unable to spend more than twenty-four hours on this island, as he believes that an exhaustive report would show it to be an ideal range on which to establish a national buffalo herd. Mr. Dooly states that all parts of the west coast and the northern half of the east coast of Antelope island may be approached by boat from a promontory crossed by the Lucin Cut-off of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Excursions to the island may be made from Saltair, a bathing resort twenty miles from Salt Lake City, on the line of the Saltair Railroad. In answer to a question by the Secretary, Mr. Dooly stated that he would consider a proposition to sell the Island for a buffalo range.

It is an interesting fact that although there is every opportunity for the cattle and buffaloes to wander through the shallow water to the mainland, they never do so, and one old bull that the writer chased out into the lake several times, always turned back after going a quarter of a mile or so, sometimes landing far away from the point where he entered the water.

On returning to Salt Lake City, the Secretary had another interview with Mr. Dooly, and the latter generously promised to contribute a pair of young buffaloes to the herd which the American Bison Society proposes to establish on the new government range in north-western Montana.

After leaving Utah, the writer went straight to Goodnight, Texas, to see the buffalo herd of Charles Goodnight. This herd is of more than usual interest inasmuch as it is probably the only one descended exclusively from animals roped on the plains, either by the owner or under his directions. But it is chiefly to Mrs. Goodnight that we are indebted for this famous herd. In 1878 when the buffaloes were being slaughtered all around her, this lady conceived the idea of saving some of them. She begged her husband and brothers to get her some of the tawny calves, and let her try to rear them at the Palo Duro Ranch, then the Goodnight home. Personally, Charles Goodnight was not very enthusiastic over the suggestion, but thinking that the calves would amuse his wife in her isolated home,

GROUP OF CATTALO.
Goodnight Ranch, Goodnight, Texas.

one day when he was off with his cattle outfit, he roped two, tied their legs and sent them back to her in a cart. Soon after, her brothers, the Dyer boys, roped two more. She reared them all, though one of the heifers died before it was of breeding age, leaving one bull and two heifers as the nucleus of the now famous herd.

Though the Goodnights have plenty of healthy sentiment, this herd has not been perpetuated for sentimental reasons only. Charles Goodnight is a practical ranchman, and he has treated the buffaloes as he has treated his cattle and sheep and hogs,—as a business proposition,—as a source of revenue. He has sold many buffaloes at splendid prices, and after a life-time's experience, he earnestly maintains that the buffalo is the most profitable farm animal in America today. So far he has made no use of buffalo wool, but on learning of the Secretary's experiments with this material, he said that this spring he would shear a number of the animals and send the wool to be woven into cloth.

Mr. Goodnight was also the pioneer in the breeding of cattalo, an animal which, as its coined name suggests, is a

PHILIP BUFFALOES.
On their range near Fort Pierre, South Dakota.

cross between domestic cattle and the buffalo. It has been his experience that these animals will interbreed only when they have been reared together practically from infancy. In all of his experiments he has used black polled Angus cattle, partly because this breed is very hardy, like the buffalo, and partly because of its solid black color. There are perhaps one hundred of the cross-bred animals on the Goodnight ranch, ranging all the way from what are practically full-blood polled Angus cattle, to creatures with so little domestic blood in them that no one but the breeder could tell that they were not full-blood buffaloes. Between these extremes the animals vary greatly in appearance. Some favoring the buffalo, have horns; others leaning toward the polled Angus in this respect, have none. Some are almost black; others, a rich seal brown; and among the rest, many shades of brindle are represented.

Many of the animals, especially those of the first and second crosses, are of great size, much larger than either the buffalo or the Angus cattle. Where the buffalo blood predominates it is shown by the general formation of the body, by the great height of the hump, and by the length of the hair, especially the hair of the forehead, throat and fore-legs. The tail, too, is usually very much shorter than that of the pure domestic animals. As the amount of the buffalo blood is increased, these characteristics become more pronounced; as it is eliminated they tend to disappear. By crossing back toward either race, four or five times in succession, the characteristics of the other race are usually so nearly wiped out that no trace of them is visible, externally at least.

Some of the animals observed at the Goodnight ranch, notably those with a preponderance of buffalo blood, had wonderful coats. These were fairly long, lustrous and apparently silky, and in the cases of the dark-skinned animals, very beautiful.

According to Mr. Goodnight, the value of the cattalo as a farm animal will be based, first on its hide, which is more beautiful and more generally useful than a buffalo-robe; second upon its beef, of which it produces a large quantity, said to be of excellent quality; and third, upon its hardiness, since it is said to be able to thrive under conditions which are fatal to range cattle.

It is not the purpose of the writer to discuss in this report the details of Mr. Goodnight's interesting experiments, of his many failures and of his plucky fights to overcome them. Suffice it to say that although a good start has been made, the experiment will have to be carried much farther before the cattalo can be produced at a cost sufficiently low to make it commercially valuable. But it seems not unlikely that a series of careful scientific experiments, conducted under the direction of someone making a specialty of the breeding of hybrids, might bring results that would more than pay for the time and money expended. Were such a series of experiments undertaken, I doubt not that Mr. Goodnight would co-operate by giving the results of his own long and valuable experience.

The Goodnight buffaloes and cattaloes roam over a range of about three thousand acres, half prairie and half broken country, the latter partly grown over with scrub trees and bushes. Natural springs supply the water, which is piped into iron tanks and into natural hollows in the ground. At the time of the Secretary's visit, the animals were in splendid condition, except that in some cases the heel fly had bothered them, so that they had licked off the hair in some places. Twenty buffalo calves were born in this herd in 1908.

Mr. and Mrs. Goodnight readily consented to give a pair of yearling buffaloes for the Montana Range, and a little later Mr. Goodnight formally presented the animals in the following letter:—

Goodnight, Texas, November 25, 1908.

Mr. Ernest Harold Baynes,
Meriden, N. H.

My dear sir and friend:—

This is to assure you that any time during March and April, not later than May 1st, we will load you free for your National Park in Montana, and to go to no other preserve, one pair of choice buffalo yearlings, one bull and one heifer.

Yours respectfully,
C. Goodnight.

There remained but one of the large western herds to visit,— that of James Philip. This herd is established near Fort Pierre, South Dakota, and to this town the Secretary

TEAM OF THREE-YEAR-OLD BUFFALO STEERS.
Loaned by the Blue Mountain Forest Association, and broken to the yoke and to harness by the Secretary of the American Bison Society.

went after leaving the Goodnight ranch. Next to the Pablo herd, the Philip buffalo herd is the largest in the country, numbering one hundred and eighty-eight head at the time of the writer's visit. In addition to the buffaloes there were nine cattaloes in the herd. They have a range of about seven thousand acres of rolling country, some six miles from Fort Pierre and close to the Missouri River. This range is rapidly becoming too small to afford sufficient grazing, and unless it can be increased, it seems inevitable that Mr. Philip will be obliged to reduce his splendid herd. The United States Government is anxious to help him by leasing to him some public land adjoining his own, but there are certain legal obstacles in the shape of claims filed by persons, who it is said, have no intention of using the land, at least for some time to come. It is earnestly hoped that these claims will be withdrawn, and Mr. Philip permitted to use it as a part of his buffalo range for many years.

The Philip buffaloes were in splendid condition. The Secretary visited them three times, and saw practically all

of them. There were some splendid bulls among them. The cows in the Philip herd paid no attention to a carriage, but many of them would chase a horseman the moment he came near. So vigilant and savage were some of these cows, that it was difficult to get close enough to take good photographs of the herd.

The Secretary talked with Mr. Philip of the National herd to be established in Montana, and as he said "good-bye," Mr. Philip added, "Well, when you get your fence up, you can count on me for a pair of young buffaloes."

On his return to the East, the Secretary called upon Austin Corbin, President of the Blue Mountain Forest Association, which owns the Corbin buffalo herd of one hundred and fifty head at Newport, N. H. After listening to an account of the writer's trip in the West, Mr. Corbin remarked:—"Well! Why don't you ask us for some buffaloes?" The kind suggestion was promptly acted upon, and the Society was the richer by three buffaloes, immediately.

The writer regrets that limited time prevented him from visiting the smaller herds of the West. He had originally planned to visit a number of them, but the delay caused by the postponement of the Pablo round-up left barely time to look over the large herds. Incidentally, however, while passing through Chicago, and Davenport, Iowa, the Secretary visited the buffalo herds in the Zoological Gardens in these cities, and found them flourishing. The Lincoln Park herd in Chicago was visited on the 14th of June, and the first calf of the year was born that day. This buffalo herd has been at Lincoln Park for about twenty years, and in spite of the fact that the enclosure contains only about one-quarter of an acre, the animals appear to be in excellent health.

On June 22nd, the Secretary visited Fejervary Park, Davenport, Iowa, and there found a little herd of nine head, five of which had been born in the Park. They have a range of about six acres, partly wooded and with a pretty little valley running through it. No calves had been born in 1908 up to the time of the Secretary's visit, but the superintendent reported the birth of one later in the summer.

To summarize, the writer found practically all the buffaloes visited looking well and contented, and as far as could be judged from external appearances, in excellent health. By the majority of the private owners, however, they are regarded as salable property, and like other salable property, they are disposed of from time to time to almost anyone who cares to buy them, regardless of the purpose for which they are bought. For this reason, every effort should be made to place as many as possible of these splendid animals in the hands of the federal government, for permanent preservation and increase.

In closing, the Secretary wishes to express his thanks to the many people who in one way or another assisted him in the work of inspecting and photographing the buffalo herds visited in the interest of the Society.

And while thanks are in order, the writer wishes to express his appreciation of the services rendered to this cause by Austin Corbin and the Blue Mountain Forest Association of which Mr. Corbin is the president. Since the beginning of this movement, Mr. Corbin, and indeed every member of the Association, has generously helped to further it. For the carrying out of experiments, and for use in exhibitions calculated to create interest in this campaign, the splendid buffalo herd at Newport, N. H., has ever been at the Society's disposal.

ERNEST HAROLD BAYNES.

Since the above report was written, John E. Dooly has formally presented his pair of buffaloes in the following letter:—

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, March 6, 1909.

Ernest Harold Baynes, Esq.,
Hotel Havlin,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

My Dear Mr. Baynes:—

Agreeable to your request, I beg to state that it will afford me pleasure to present to the American Bison Society, one pair of young buffalo for the purpose of stocking the National Government Reservation, same to be delivered at the Buffalo Corrals, on Antelope Island.

Respectfully,

JOHN E. DOOLY.

The Secretary would add that while on business in Cincinnati, on the 21st of February last, he accepted a kind invitation from S. A. Stephan, Superintendent of the Zoological Garden, to visit the buffalo herd there. There were thirteen head, five males and eight females, including two calves of 1908. They all seemed to be in excellent health.

E. H. B.

ENTRANCE TO THE HOME OF THE WICHITA NATIONAL BISON HERD.

## THIRD ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Third Annual Meeting of the Society was held at the American Museum of Natural History, New York City, on Thursday morning, January the fourteenth, 1909, at 10.30. President William T. Hornaday was in the chair. Others present were, Mrs. William T. Hornaday, A. A. Anderson, Herbert L. Bridgman, H. C. Bumpus, M. S. Garretson, Franklin W. Hooper, Frederic A. Lucas, Harry V. Radford, Edmund Seymour, Charles H. Stonebridge, Charles H. Townsend, Henry F. Whitney and Clark Williams, all of New York; Henry A. Edwards of Albany; T. S. Palmer of Washington, D. C.; Frederic H. Kennard and William Lyman Underwood of Boston; Charles Lyman Brinsmade of Wolf, Wyoming, and Ernest Harold Baynes of Meriden, N. H.

The reports of the President and Secretary were read in the order named, and both are given in detail elsewhere in these proceedings.

RELIEF MAPS SHOWING THE EARLY DISTRIBUTION OF
THE AMERICAN BISON OR "BUFFALO" AND STAGES
IN THE HISTORY OF ITS EXTERMINATION.

RELIEF MAP SHOWING THE EARLY DISTRIBUTION OF AMERICAN BISON.

Prepared and placed in the American Museum of Natural History under the direction of The American Bison Society.

The dots on the map above represent the limit of the bison's range over North America about one hundred years ago. In 1850, at the time the mining industries in California were developing, "buffalo" were still very abundant, and were seen in countless numbers by those traveling the plains. In the year 1875, they occupied only a relatively small portion of the country. The northern herd occupied the eastern foothills of the Rocky Mountains and the sparsely settled plains of the northwest, and the southern herd roamed over the country that now comprises part of the states of Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Texas and Oklahoma.

RELIEF MAP SHOWING THE STAGES IN EXTINCTION OF AMERICAN BISON AND LOCATION OF THE EXISTING HERDS, CAPTIVE AND WILD.

Prepared and placed in The American Museum of Natural History under the direction of The American Bison Society.

In 1886, the work of extermination was practically completed, and only a few scattered herds remained. About 325 wild buffalo are in existence to-day. Of these, 300 occupy a small area west of the Athabasca River in British America, and 25 live in the Yellowstone National Park. The total number of living bison on January 1, 1908, was approximately 1917.

Mr. F. H. Kennard reported that his Committee had placed in the Mammal Hall of the American Museum of Natural History, a large colored relief map showing the range of the buffalo in early times and the locations of the principal herds still existing.

Mr. Harry V. Radford spoke of the extended trip he was about to take in the Northwest, and the Executive Committee was authorized to appropriate a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars to enable Mr. Radford to visit the wild wood-bison of Athabasca, and report his observations on this herd to the American Bison Society.

In order to show appreciation of the generosity of those who contributed to the fund for the purchase of the Montana National Bison Herd, but who were not already members of the Society, it was decided to enroll all subscribers to this fund on the Society's books, and on motion each was given the form of membership to which his subscription entitled him, viz:—those having subscribed one thousand dollars or more, a patronship; those having subscribed one hundred dollars or more, but less than one thousand dollars, a life membership; those having subscribed five dollars or more but less than one hundred dollars, a membership for one year; those having subscribed one dollar or more but less than five dollars, an associate membership for one year.

It was further decided that those who had presented the Society with living buffaloes which in the opinion of the Executive Committee were worth one thousand dollars or more, should be made patrons of the Society, and that those who had presented buffaloes, which in the opinion of the Executive Committee were worth less than one thousand dollars, should be made life members of the Society.

The following members were elected to fill the nine vacancies occurring in the Board of Managers:—Mrs. Ezra R. Thayer, Clark Williams, William Lyman Underwood, Morton J. Elrod, Madison Grant, H. C. Bumpus, C. J. Jones, A. Bowen Perry, and Charles H. Stonebridge.

The auditing committee appointed by the President reported that the accounts of the Treasurer had been examined and found correct, and the meeting adjourned.

# TREASURER'S REPORT,

JANUARY 1, 1908, TO DECEMBER 31, 1908.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balance, January 1st, 1908 | | $1,753.22 |

RECEIPTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dues, Subscriptions and Donations, General Fund | $1,507.80 | |
| Subscriptions to Montana National Bison Herd Fund | 5,368.00 | |
| Interest | 39.93 | |
| | | 6,915.73 |
| Total | | $8,668.95 |

DISBURSEMENTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Postage | $ 119.02 | |
| Exchange on Checks | 5.92 | |
| Petty Cash (E. H. Baynes, Secretary) | 257.72 | |
| Salary, E. H. Baynes, Secretary | 200.38 | |
| Printing and Stationery | 1,713.83 | |
| Miscellaneous: | | |
| Professor Morton J. Elrod, preparing report and recommendations for location of National Bison Herd on Flathead Reservation | 100.00 | |
| W. T. Hornaday, official expenses, March 1 to April 20, 1908 | 58.42 | |
| W. T. Hornaday, official expenses, May 5 to July 17, 1908 | 59.72 | |
| E. H. Baynes, account expenses of Western trip | 500.00 | |
| Henry Romeike, Press Clippings | 9.44 | |
| H. F. Whitney, Clerical Assistance year 1909 | 120.00 | |
| | | 3,144.45 |
| Balance | | $5,524.50 |

CLARK WILLIAMS, *Treasurer.*

# BOARD OF MANAGERS' MEETING

AT the Annual Meeting of the Board of Managers, held at the American Museum of Natural History, there were present William T. Hornaday, Franklin W. Hooper, A. A. Anderson, Edmund Seymour, Charles H. Stonebridge, Frederic H. Kennard, H. C. Bumpus, T. S. Palmer and Ernest Harold Baynes.

The following officers were elected:—Honorary President, Honorable Theodore Roosevelt; Honorary Vice-President, His Excellency Earl Grey, Governor General of Canada; President, William T. Hornaday; Vice-Presidents, Frederic H. Kennard and A. A. Anderson; Treasurer, Clark Williams; Secretary, Ernest Harold Baynes; Executive Committee:—The President and Secretary, ex-officio; T. S. Palmer, Gifford Pinchot, Madison Grant, Frederic H. Kennard and William Lyman Underwood.

The President, and Messrs. Clark Williams and Frederic H. Kennard were appointed a committee to purchase the buffalo for the Montana Range.

Prof. Hooper, Dr. Hornaday and Madison Grant were appointed a committee to take such steps as might be necessary to secure the passage of a bill providing for a herd of buffalo on a suitable range in the Adirondacks, and to secure the signature of the Governor of New York State.

Prof. Hooper explained that it had been deemed wise to postpone the summer meeting of the Society at Corbin Park, on account of the absence of the Secretary in the West, and partly because President Roosevelt found that he could not be present. The Committee having the matter in charge was authorized to arrange for the meeting this year, if found practicable to do so.

Prof. Hooper, Dr. Hornaday and Dr. Palmer, were appointed a committee to consider the question of state buffalo herds, with power to take such steps as might be necessary to provide for the establishment of state parks for the maintenance of buffaloes.

# CONSTITUTION OF THE AMERICAN BISON SOCIETY.

### *ARTICLE I.—NAME*

The name of this organization shall be The American Bison Society.

### *ARTICLE II.—OBJECTS*

The objects of this Society shall be the permanent preservation and increase of the American Bison.

### *ARTICLE III.—MEMBERSHIP*

Section 1.—The membership of this Society shall consist of Associate Members, Members, Life Members, and Patrons.

Section 2.—Any person in sympathy with the objects of this Society may become an Associate Member by paying the prescribed dues.

Any person in sympathy with the objects of this Society may become a Patron, Life Member, or Member upon election by the Executive Committee and payment of the prescribed fees or dues.

Section 3.—The dues of an Associate Member shall be one dollar, payable annually. The dues of a Member shall be five dollars, payable annually. The fee of a Life Member shall be one hundred dollars. The fee of a Patron shall be one thousand dollars.

Section 4.—A Member may be expelled from the Society upon the written recommendation of any officer, by a majority vote of the members of the Executive Committee present at any meeting, provided notice of such proposed action, with reasons therefor, be sent to the member and to the Executive Committee at least one week before such meeting.

### *ARTICLE IV.—GOVERNMENT*

Section 1.—The governing body of this Society shall consist of a Board of Managers of twenty-seven persons, divided into three groups of nine each. The tenure of office of the Managers shall be three years, but only nine Managers' terms can expire by limitation in any one year. Therefore, at each annual meeting of the Society, nine new members shall be elected by ballot of a majority of the members present, due notice having been given in advance to all members.

Section 2.—The Board of Managers shall elect each year at its annual meeting, from its own members, by ballot and a majority vote, a President, two Vice-Presidents, Secretary, and Treasurer, and five persons to form, with the President and Secretary, the Executive Committee of the Society. Honorary officers, each to serve a term of one year, may be elected at the discretion of the Executive Committee.

Section 3.—Vacancies occurring in the Board of Managers and Executive Committee may be filled by the Executive Committee to complete the year in which they occur.

Section 4.—At the annual meeting a Nominating Committee, consisting of three members, shall be appointed by the presiding officer; their duties shall be to present a list of candidates to fill vacancies on the Board of Managers.

## *ARTICLE V.—DUTIES OF OFFICERS*

Section 1.—The duties of the officers shall be such as pertain to their respective offices in similar societies. The President shall be ex-officio chairman of the Board of Managers and of the Executive Committee.

Section 2.—The Vice-Presidents shall perform the duties of the President, in his absence, in the order of seniority of office.

Section 3.—The Secretary shall record the proceedings of the Society of its Board of Managers, and of its Executive Committee, in books to be kept for the purpose; shall have charge of all records belonging to the Society, and of its publication; shall conduct the correspondence of the Society and keep a record thereof; shall inform members, Managers, and officers of their election; and shall give notice of all meetings, and inform the Managers and officers of all matters requiring their action.

Section 4.—The Treasurer shall collect all bills and assessments due the Society; shall pay from the funds of the Society all bills duly approved by the President, or by three members of the Executive Committee; shall send to the Secretary once a month the names and addresses of all new members. He shall also furnish, at the request of the Executive Committee, a statement of the financial condition of the Society.

## *ARTICLE VI.—MEETINGS*

Section 1.—There shall be an annual meeting of the Society, for the election of Managers and other general purposes, on the second Thursday of January.

Section 2.—Special meetings may be called upon seven days' notice by the President, or on a written application signed by three members of the Board of Managers, stating the object of said meeting.

Section 3.—The annual meeting of the Board of Managers shall be held immediately after the annual meeting of the members of the Society, and other meetings may be held at such times as the President or Executive Committee may deem desirable. Five members of the Board shall constitute a quorum.

Section 4.—Meetings of the Executive Committee may be held at such times and places as may be appointed by the President, or, in his absence, by the Secretary, and three days' notice of each meeting shall be given. Three members constitute a quorum.

Section 5.—The order of business shall be as follows:—

Reading records of previous meeting.
Reports of Committees.
Reading communications.
Unfinished business.
New business.

Cushing's Manual shall be the authority for the decision of disputed questions of order and debate.

## *ARTICLE VII.—AMENDMENTS*

Amendments or alterations of the Constitution may be made by a two-thirds vote of a meeting of the Board of Managers at any meeting, provided written notice of the proposed change shall have been sent by mail to every member of the Board of Managers not less than seven days previous to said meeting.

# MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN BISON SOCIETY.

## PATRONS.

Conrad Estate, Charles E. ..... Kalispell, Mont.
Blue Mountain Forest Assn. (August Corbin Est.), New York City
Dooly, John E. ..... Salt Lake City, Utah
Elliott, Howard ..... St. Paul, Minn.
Goodnight, Charles ..... Goodnight, Texas
Hill, James J. ..... New York City
Philip, James ..... Fort Pierre, S. D.
Senff, Charles H. ..... New York City

## LIFE MEMBERS.

Anderson, A. A. ..... New York City
Archbold, John D. ..... New York City
Atkins, Edwin S. ..... Boston, Mass.
Baylies, Walter C. ..... Boston, Mass.
Bliss, A. B. ..... New York City
Bremer, Dr. J. L. ..... Boston, Mass.
Brinsmade, Charles Lyman ..... Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brooks, Peter C. ..... Boston, Mass.
Bruce, Miss M. W. ..... New York City
Carnegie, Andrew ..... New York City
Clyde, William P. ..... New York City
*Collard, Mrs. George W. ..... New York City
Conarroe, Mrs. George N. ..... Philadelphia, Pa.
Corbin, Austin ..... New York City
Draper, Mrs. Henry ..... New York City
Edgell, George S. ..... New York City
Edwards, H. A. ..... Albany, N. Y.
Eisenbrey, Mrs. W. Harrison ..... Haverford, Pa.
Estabrook, Arthur F. ..... Boston, Mass.
Foster, P. L. ..... New York City
Goelet, R. W. ..... New York City
Henshaw, Samuel ..... Cambridge, Mass.
Hoyt, W. S. ..... New York City
Inches, George B. ..... North Grafton, Mass.
Kennard, Frederic H. ..... Boston, Mass.
*Kennard, Mrs. Martin P. ..... Boston, Mass.
Kidder, N. T. ..... Boston, Mass.

*Deceased.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lawrence, Amory A. | Boston, Mass. |
| McCollough, E. A. | New York City |
| Nineteen Club, The | New York City |
| Norton, G. Frederick | New York City |
| Norton, W. P. | New York City |
| Peabody, George A. | Danvers, Mass. |
| Phillips, John C. | Boston, Mass. |
| Phillips, John M. | Pittsburg, Pa. |
| Pierce, Henry Clay | New York City |
| Pratt, George D. | New York City |
| Rucker, William J. | Chicago, Ill. |
| Sargent, Charles S. | Brookline, Mass. |
| Sloane, William D. | New York City |
| Thayer, Ezra Ripley | Boston, Mass. |
| Thayer, Mrs. Ezra Ripley | Boston, Mass. |
| Thayer, John E. | Lancaster, Mass. |
| Thompson, Mrs. F. F. | New York City |
| Turner, J. F. | New York City |
| Underwood, William Lyman | Belmont, Mass. |
| Wadsworth, C. S. | Middletown, Conn. |
| Washburn, Hon. Charles G. | Worcester, Mass. |
| Wharton, William P. | Groton, Mass. |
| Williams, Gibson T. | Buffalo, N. Y. |
| Wolcott, Prescott | Readville, Mass. |

## MEMBERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Adams, Brooks | Quincy, Mass. |
| Aldrich, Charles F. | Worcester, Mass. |
| Allen, C. L. | Worcester, Mass. |
| Allen, Edward Jay | Philadelphia, Pa. |
| Allen, Glover M. | Cambridge, Mass. |
| Amory, Arthur | Boston, Mass. |
| Amory, Ingersoll | Boston, Mass. |
| Anonymous, "G. S. M." | |
| Armitage, George W. | Havana, Cuba |
| Aubrey, Charles | Browning, Montana |
| Baachus, F. A. | Chicago, Ill. |
| Baker, Dr. Frank | Washington, D. C. |
| Bassett, George M. | Worcester, Mass. |
| Baynes, Ernest Harold | Meriden, N. H. |
| Belmont, Jr., August | New York City |
| Benkard, T. H. | New York City |
| Benson, Alexander | Philadelphia, Pa. |
| Bigelow, Joseph S. | Cohassett, Mass. |
| Blake, George F. | Worcester, Mass. |
| Blake, Miss Susan T. | Melrose, Mass. |

Bowdich, Charles P. ..... Boston, Mass.
Brenchaud, J. ..... Yonkers, N. Y.
Bridghan, Joseph ..... E. Providence Centre, R. I.
Bridgman, Herbert L. ..... Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brooks, John Henry ..... Boston, Mass.
Brown, Luther ..... Worcester, Mass.
Bumpus, Dr. H. C. ..... New York City
Burleigh, George W. ..... New York City
Burnham, John A. ..... Boston, Mass.
Burton, Ariel ..... Deephaven, Minn.
Cabot, Charles M. ..... Boston, Mass.
Cabot, W. R. ..... Boston, Mass.
Cammann, Katharine L. ..... New York City
Carey, Arthur A. ..... Waltham, Mass.
Carey, Henry F. ..... New York City
Carnegie, T. Morris ..... New York City
Carson, Hampton L. ..... Philadelphia, Pa.
Champollion, André ..... New York City
Chase, W. H. ..... Leominster, Mass.
Chauncey, Charles ..... Philadelphia, Pa.
Clark, Miss F. ..... Philadelphia, Pa.
Clement, Hazen ..... Boston, Mass.
Coates, William M. ..... Philadelphia, Pa.
Coffin, W. E. ..... New York City
Collins, Palmer ..... Pittsburg, Pa.
Conrad, Mrs. Alicia D. ..... Kalispell, Montana
Converse, John H. ..... Philadelphia, Pa.
Coolidge, Harold J. ..... Boston, Mass.
Coolidge, J. T. ..... Boston, Mass.
Cox, John Lyman ..... Philadelphia, Pa.
Dana, Samuel ..... Boston, Mass.
Daniels, F. H. ..... Worcester, Mass.
Davis, Edward L. ..... Worcester, Mass.
Davis, Mrs. H. C. ..... Philadelphia, Pa.
Degener, J. F. ..... New York City
Demorest, William C. ..... New York City
Derby, Roger Alden ..... New York City
Dewey, Francis ..... Worcester, Mass.
Dewey, George F. ..... Worcester, Mass.
Dienst, A. P. ..... New York City
Dumont, William C. ..... New York City
Dutcher, William ..... New York City
Dyche, Prof. L. L. ..... Lawrence, Kansas
Eaton, Francis G. ..... St. Louis, Mo.
Eaton, Howard ..... Wolf, Wyo.
Elrod, Prof. Morton J. ..... Missoula, Mont.
Emerson, Nathaniel W. ..... Boston, Mass.
Estabrook, A. T. ..... Boston, Mass.
Eustis, F. A. ..... Boston, Mass.
Evans, Winthrop R. ..... Everett, Mass.

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|---|---|
| Everett, Dr. O. H. | Worcester, Mass. |
| Fay, Waldo | Southboro, Mass. |
| Fisher, L. G. | Chicago, Ill. |
| Fleek, Henry S. | Newark, Ohio |
| Forbes, Alexander | Milton, Mass. |
| Forbes, Francis B. | Boston, Mass. |
| Forbes, J. Murray | Boston, Mass. |
| Forbin, Victor | Boulogne, sur Seine, France |
| Ford, Miss E. S. | Brooklyn, N. Y. |
| Freeman, Miss Harriet E. | Boston, Mass. |
| French, F. H. | Davenport, Iowa |
| Gage, Dr. Homer | Worcester, Mass. |
| Gage, T. H. | Worcester, Mass. |
| Garrettson, M. S. | New York City |
| Gedge, Fred. | Chicago, Ill. |
| Gibson, Miss Mary K. | Philadelphia, Pa. |
| Grant, Madison | New York City |
| Gratwick, F. C. | Buffalo, N. Y. |
| Hall, Daniel K. | New York City |
| Hallett, William Russell | Boston, Mass. |
| Harbison, W. A. | Pittsburg, Pa. |
| Harnishfeger, Phillip | New York City |
| Hartley, Mrs. Howard | Pittsburg, Pa. |
| Harrington, John W. | Worcester, Mass. |
| Harrower, Dr. David | Worcester, Mass. |
| Hawley, E. S. | Buffalo, N. Y. |
| Henry, J. H. | Lincoln, N. H. |
| Henshaw, John | Providence, R. I. |
| Henshaw, Stanley | Greenville, Miss. |
| Herschel, Clemens | New York City |
| Hill, Spencer R. | Boston, Mass. |
| Hinnen, Dr. G. A. | Cincinnati, Ohio |
| Hodge, Prof. Clifton F. | Worcester, Mass. |
| Holt, John H. | Quebec, Canada |
| Hooper, Prof. Franklin W. | Brooklyn, N. Y. |
| Hopkins, Mark | Bryn Mawr, Pa. |
| Hornaday, Dr. William T. | New York City |
| Houghton, Clement S. | Boston, Mass. |
| Hubbard, Elliot | Boston, Mass. |
| Humphrey, W. Y. | Pittsburg, Pa. |
| Hunt, Robert W. | Chicago, Ill. |
| Hutchinson, John P. | Georgetown, N. J. |
| Hyde, Arthur | New York City |
| Hyde, John S. | Bath, Maine |
| Jack, Dr. F. L. | Boston, Mass. |
| Jackson, Prof. Robert F. | Cambridge, Mass. |
| Jaques, Herbert | Boston, Mass. |
| Jamison, Charles A. | New York City |
| Jeffries, W. A. | Boston, Mass. |
| Jones, C. J. | Topeka, Kansas |

Jordan, Dr. David Starr.....Palo Alto, Cal.
Keefe, J. S.....Chicago, Ill.
Kemm, Theodore.....New York City
Kelsey, A. Warren.....Philadelphia, Pa.
Kennedy, Dr. Harris.....West Roxbury, Mass.
Kenyon, George M.....St. Paul, Minn.
Kinney, A. B. F.....Worcester, Mass.
Kinney, Morris.....New York City
Kreutzmann, Dr. Henry.....San Francisco, Cal.
Kuttroff, Adolph.....New York City
Langdon, Jr., Woodbury G.....New York City
Laselle, Chester.....Whitinsville, Mass.
Laselle, Josiah.....Whitinsville, Mass.
Lawrence, Samuel C.....Medford, Mass.
Leverett, George V.....Boston, Mass.
Lincoln, Waldo.....Worcester, Mass.
Lippincott, S. P.....Wyncote, Pa.
Lodge, H. E.....Swampscott, Mass.
Long, Harry V.....Boston, Mass.
Lowndes, Mrs. Lloyd.....Cumberland, Md.
Lucas, Frederic A.....Brooklyn, N. Y.
Lyman, Theodore.....Brookline, Mass.
McCall, Richard.....Philadelphia, Pa.
McCrea, W. S.....Chicago, Ill.
Marble, J. R.....Worcester, Mass.
Mark, Dr. E. L.....Cambridge, Mass.
Marshall, C. S.....Worcester, Mass.
Martin, G. A.....Franklin, Mass.
Mellon, W. L.....Pittsburg, Pa.
Merrick, Jr., J. Vaughn.....Roxborough, Pa.
Miller, C. L.....Pittsburg, Pa.
Morgan, Paul.....Worcester, Mass.
Morse, Miss Frances R.....Boston, Mass.
Moses, William H.....Tilton, N. H.
Osborn, Prof. Henry F.....New York City
Paige, Calvin D.....Southboro, Mass.
Palmer, Dr. T. S.....Washington, D. C.
Palmer, William J.....Chicago, Ill.
Parker, E. L.....Concord, Mass.
Patterson, T. H. Hoge.....Philadelphia, Pa.
Patton, W. S.....Boston, Mass.
Peary, Commander Robert E.....Washington, D. C.
Penfold, William Hall.....New York City
Pickhard, Carl.....New York City
Pinchot, Gifford.....Washington, D. C.
Pope, Alexander.....Boston, Mass.
Porter, Dr. Charles A.....Boston, Mass.
Pulitzer, Ralph.....New York City
Radford, Harry V.....North Creek, N. Y.
Randolph, Edgar F.....Morristown, N. J.

Randolph, Miss Fanny F. ..... Morristown, N. J.
Reymershoffer, Charles ..... Galveston, Texas
Rush, Frank ..... Cache, Oklahoma
Saunders, B. F. ..... Salt Lake City, Utah
Scofield, William B. ..... Worcester, Mass.
Sellers, Mrs. William ..... Philadelphia, Pa.
Seton, Ernest Thompson ..... Cos Cob, Conn.
Seymour, Edmund ..... New York City
Shiras, III., Hon. George ..... Washington, D. C.
Smith, Chetwood ..... Worcester, Mass.
Smith, Frank B. ..... Worcester, Mass.
Smith, Harry W. ..... Worcester, Mass.
Smith, J. Frailey ..... New York City
Smith, John W. ..... New York City
Smith, N. A. C. ..... Worcester, Mass.
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